

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 78.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

TWO CENTS

JUNK DEALERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Mayor Davidson Proposes to En-
force the Law in the Future
In Regard To

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

Proprietor Must Keep a List and
Description of Second Hand
Articles Purchased.

OPEN TO POLICE INSPECTION

The developments in the case of "Peggy" Bradley and "Shorty" Davis go to show that very few, if any outside of the legal profession, know anything about the penalty attached to the offense on the part of the junk dealers for receiving stolen property.

The two boys in question disposed of the stolen wire to some of the several junk dealers of the city, but told so many conflicting stories relative to its disposition that the authorities were unable to make a case against any one of the local dealers.

Several thefts of a similar character have occurred recently, notable among them being the case in which George Cox and Neil Laird were mentioned some time ago, and for which offense they are now doing time.

The local authorities have determined to carry out the statutes to the letter in so far as it concerns the junk shops and second-hand stores, and they hope in that way to prevent, to a great extent, petty thefts of articles usually disposed of to these dealers in the future.

Chapter 16, volume 2, of the revised statutes under the head of "Second-hand stores and junk shops says:

Sec. 4,413. Proprietor to put up sign and keep book containing description of second-hand articles purchased. Any persons who purchases, sells, exchanges, or receives second-hand furniture, second-hand articles of any kind, scrap iron, old metal, canvas, rope, junk or lead pipe, except plain junk and old stoves and furniture, shall put up in a conspicuous place in or upon his shop, store wagon, boat or other place of business, a sign, having his name and occupation legibly inscribed thereon, and shall keep a separate book open to inspection of any member of any police force, city marshal or constable, or any other person, in which shall be written in the English language at the time of every purchase or exchange or any of the articles above mentioned a description thereof, the name, description and residence of the person from whom purchased and received, and the day and how such purchase or exchange was made. * * * And any such purchaser shall prepare and deliver every day to the mayor of the city in which such business is carried on, before the hours of 12 o'clock m., a legible and correct copy, written in English, from such book, a description of all such purchases, purchased or received during the preceding day, together with the hour at which the purchase or purchases were made, together with a description of the person from whom the same were purchased.

Sec. 4,414. Not to deal with minors, etc., and house within which to transact business. No such person shall directly or indirectly purchase or receive by way of barter or exchange, or otherwise, any of said articles of any minor or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such; nor from any person whatever between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning, and whoever violates any provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not more than \$5.

Mayor Davidson stated Saturday that he proposed to enforce the law in the future, as the establishments to which the above applies have grown more numerous within the last year, and it is very evident that the proprietors do not know the law. If they did there would be fewer depredations of this character for the police to deal with.

DISBANDED.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB IS NO MORE.

At a Meeting it Was Decided to Wind Up Affairs and Sell Their Property.

The social organization known as the Columbian club is no more.

On last Friday night the club held a meeting and decided to disband. The society owned considerable property besides the furnishings of the rooms, which was sold to different members of the club.

The organization was formed in 1888 and was known at that time as the Bon Ton club. In 1892 the name was changed to the one which it had at the time the disbandment took place.

The society was for many years foremost among the social clubs of the city.

JOHN B. CROWL

Former Resident of This City Was Instantly Killed at Tipton, Indiana.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special).—John B. Crowl, several years ago editor of the Salineville Record and the Republican Leader in this city, was instantly killed at Tipton, Indiana, on Saturday. He had been walking on the track and while waiting on a train sat down and went to sleep.

His mother and sisters reside in this city and the body was brought here this morning and will be buried at 1 o'clock. He was about 34 years old.

Deceased at one time was foreman of the Gazette of this city and resided here for several years, and he had many warm friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

He left here to go to Salineville, where he founded the Record, now the Banner. He was a good newspaper man, but lost his money and ambition through the failure of the Lisbon Republican Leader.

PROMPT ACTION.

There Was Not a Moment's Hesitation When the Sad News Was Received.

Just as soon as the news of the awful horror at Galveston, Texas, was received this morning, a subscription paper was gotten out at the office of the Potters Building & Savings company, and before the hour of 9 o'clock the sum of \$20 was paid in. The public will make note that subscriptions to this worthy cause will be received at the point above designated and forwarded to the proper authorities at the very earliest possible moment. Such prompt action in moments of emergency is very commendable.

THE EAST END PROVIDED A CASE

For Mayor Davidson and He Disposed of It Early This Morning.

AUGUST CRAFT WAS DRUNK

He Went Home Yesterday and Proceeded to Make Trouble For His Family.

TWO OTHER ARRESTS MADE

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said Mayor Davidson as he took his place at his desk this morning, "and the wages of sin is \$9 60."

The mayor was not feeling well this morning and said he had a case of "appendicitis in his right eye."

The residents of the East End have been annoyed for some time by a German named August Craft. He has his regular sprees and when under the influence of whisky is a very bad man.

Craft was drunk yesterday and went home in a nasty mood. He threatened to cut his son's throat and knocked the rest of the family around at his own sweet will until Officer Hamilton appeared on the scene. He was arrested and brought to jail, where he was locked up until this morning.

Christ Craft appeared at the office of the mayor at an early hour and stated that he proposed making a charge against his father in order that he might be taught a lesson. The family, he said, could not stand the annoyance any longer.

The man was arraigned and had started in to tell the mayor all about it when he was interrupted by his honor, who wanted to know whether he was guilty or not guilty. Craft supposed he was guilty and the mayor promptly fined him \$15 and costs, \$19 60 in all, which he said must be paid at once or he would go to the works.

Craft sent for a friend in the hope of persuading him to pay the fine, but the chances are that he will get a trip to Canton, and it is hoped when he returns he will have resolved to be good.

Harry Dunn was drunk again yesterday and Officer Dawson arrested him on Washington street for using profane language Sunday afternoon. He was before the mayor only last week and the authorities have gotten out of patience with the fellow. He was given a hearing last night and this morning Officer Morris took him to the works. His fine was \$9 60.

Officer Mahony arrested D. E. Laughlin Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct, the charge being made by Motorman Hale. He was fined \$6 60 by the mayor last evening and paid up.

COMMON STREET SCENE.

A Drunken Woman Put on Board a Street Car Early Saturday Evening.

People on West Sixth street were treated Saturday evening to a most disgraceful spectacle.

About 6 o'clock a woman emerged from the vicinity of a notorious saloon, and from her actions it was evident her intention was to catch a street car. She was in a beastly state

of intoxication and could scarcely stand on her feet.

Two men who were returning from work, seeing the woman's condition, assisted her to board a car which was passing at the time and she was taken to her home in the West End.

This is not the first case of the kind that has been noticed in that vicinity, and the authorities should devote a little of their time to this section.

A CHARACTER.

ANDY VAUGHT, A STREET FAKIR, WHO HAS

Been in Every Civilized Country in the World, Was Here Saturday Night.

Andy Vaught, the street fakir who sold tooth powder in the Diamond Saturday night, is quite an interesting character.

He has plied his occupation in every civilized country on the globe, and tells many wild stories of adventure in various parts of the world.

In 1870 he was in the circus business and went to Australia with the Barnumshow, where he remained two years. Returning to the United States he worked for the same aggregation, but a short time afterward he started to do street work.

He has been a street fakir for over 15 years and during that time has been in every prominent town in Europe, South America, West Indies, South America, being in Australia twice, and having worked on the streets of Liverpool, England, more often than East Liverpool, O., to which place he has made his regular trips for the past 10 years.

DISGRACEFUL.

A PRIZE FIGHT NOW IN PROGRESS.

Local People Who Went to Hancock County to Fight Should All Be Arrested.

A 10-round bout is being fought this afternoon at a camp on the other side of the river between a red-headed Irishman employed at a Second street saloon, and "Knocks" Peterson.

The go was arranged last week, and there is a large attendance at the encounter. There has been little betting, but what bets have been made show Peterson to be the favorite.

Both men are well known in the city, where they have engaged in many battles with local parties.

The fight took place at 3:30, and was witnessed by all the sporting fraternity of the city.

The Hancock county authorities should see to it that the parties get their just deserts.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

Special to News Review.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—A newspaper correspondent who has just arrived here from Galveston says the storm destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property and 1,500 lives were lost....

LEWIS.

Violently Insane.

Harry Hossman, a young man from Leetonia, was brought to Lisbon this afternoon by Marshal Lanahan, violently insane. About one year ago he was released from Newburg after having been confined two years.

CHILD DIED AT THE PICNIC

A Pathetic Incident Which Happened at Rock Springs Last Saturday.

WAS ONLY FIVE-MONTHS OLD

Seized With Convulsions and Before a Physician Could Arrive It Was Dead.

BODY TAKEN TO CUMBERLAND

A most pathetic incident occurred at the Hancock county picnic, held at Rock Springs last Saturday.

Among the attendants at the picnic was Mrs. James Skinner, of New Cumberland, and she had with her, her 5-months-old child. During the day the child was taken with spasms and before a physician could be summoned the little one was dead.

The body was taken to New Cumberland at once.

From what can be learned it seems the child had suffered with spasms and convulsions on Friday night, but had seemingly recovered its health, and the mother stated that she could not stay away from the picnic and thought her child was well enough to come with her.

A MINER KILLED.

TONS OF SLATE IN A SALINEVILLE MINE

Crushed the Life Out of John House, a Popular Young Man of That Place.

Salineville, Sept. 10.—(Special).—John House, a miner employed in the slope mine here, was killed at 7:30 Saturday evening by the fall of several tons of slate.

House in company with six other miners were engaged in blasting slate and when the accident occurred all save House succeeded in escaping.

Deceased was aged about 26 years and unmarried. His parents reside about three miles northwest of this place, and they were prostrated when the news of his death reached the home.

All the miners of the town are idle today and the funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was very largely attended, the young man being one of the most popular and best known miners of Salineville.

Interment was made in the cemetery at Monroeville.

PROF. FROELICH,

Former Physical Director of the Local Turners Killed at Dayton.

Ferdinand W. Froelich, instructor at the North St. Louis Turnverein and instructor of gymnastics in the St. Louis schools, was killed by falling from a tree and fracturing his skull while on a visit to his parents at Dayton.

Prof. Froelich was one of the foremost physical directors of the United States and had many warm friends here. He came to this city in 1888 and for over a year was instructor for the local Turners. He went direct to St. Louis from here.

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 78.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

TWO CENTS

JUNK DEALERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Mayor Davidson Proposes to En-
force the Law in the Future
In Regard To

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

Proprietor Must Keep a List and
Description of Second Hand
Articles Purchased.

OPEN TO POLICE INSPECTION

The developments in the case of "Peggy" Bradley and "Shorty" Davis go to show that very few, if any outside of the legal profession, know anything about the penalty attached to the offense on the part of the junk dealers for receiving stolen property.

The two boys in question disposed of the stolen wire to some of the several junk dealers of the city, but told so many conflicting stories relative to its disposition that the authorities were unable to make a case against any one of the local dealers.

Several thefts of a similar character have occurred recently, notable among them being the case in which George Cox and Neil Laird were mentioned some time ago, and for which offense they are now doing time.

The local authorities have determined to carry out the statutes to the letter in so far as it concerns the junk shops and second-hand stores, and they hope in that way to prevent, to a great extent, petty thefts of articles usually disposed of to these dealers in the future.

Chapter 16, volume 2, of the revised statutes under the head of "Second-hand stores and junk shops says:

Sec. 4,413. Proprietor to put up sign and keep book containing description of second-hand articles purchased. Any persons who purchases, sells, exchanges, or receives second-hand furniture, second-hand articles of any kind, scrap iron, old metal, canvas, rope, junk or lead pipe, except plain junk and old stoves and furniture, shall put up in a conspicuous place in or upon his shop, store wagon, boat or other place of business, a sign, having his name and occupation legibly inscribed thereon, and shall keep a separate book open to inspection of any member of any police force, city marshal or constable, or any other person, in which shall be written in the English language at the time of every purchase or exchange or any of the articles above mentioned a description thereof, the name, description and residence of the person from whom purchased and received, and the day and how such purchase or exchange was made. * * * And any such purchaser shall prepare and deliver every day to the mayor of the city in which such business is carried on, before the hours of 12 o'clock m., a legible and correct copy, written in English, from such book, a description of all such purchases, purchased or received during the preceding day, together with the hour at which the purchase or purchases were made, together with a description of the person from whom the same were purchased.

Sec. 4,414. Not to deal with minors, etc., and house within which to transact business. No such person shall directly or indirectly purchase or re-

ceive by way of barter or exchange, or otherwise, any of said articles of any minor or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such; nor from any person whatever between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning, and whoever violates any provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not more than \$5.

Mayor Davidson stated Saturday that he proposed to enforce the law in the future, as the establishments to which the above applies have grown more numerous within the last year, and it is very evident that the proprietors do not know the law. If they did there would be fewer depredations of this character for the police to deal with.

DISBANDED.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB IS NO MORE.

At a Meeting it Was Decided to Wind Up Affairs and Sell Their Property.

The social organization known as the Columbian club is no more. On last Friday night the club held a meeting and decided to disband. The society owned considerable property besides the furnishings of the rooms, which was sold to different members of the club.

The organization was formed in 1888 and was known at that time as the Bon Ton club. In 1892 the name was changed to the one which it had at the time the disbandment took place.

The society was for many years foremost among the social clubs of the city.

JOHN B. CROWL

Former Resident of This City Was Instantly Killed at Tipton, Indiana.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John B. Crowl, several years ago editor of the Salineville Record and the Republican Leader in this city, was instantly killed at Tipton, Indiana, on Saturday. He had been walking on the track and while waiting on a train sat down and went to sleep.

His mother and sisters reside in this city and the body was brought here this morning and will be buried at 1 o'clock. He was about 34 years old.

Deceased at one time was foreman of the Gazette of this city and resided here for several years, and he had many warm friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

He left here to go to Salineville, where he founded the Record, now the Banner. He was a good newspaper man, but lost his money and ambition through the failure of the Lisbon Republican Leader.

PROMPT ACTION.

There Was Not a Moment's Hesitation When the Sad News Was Received.

Just as soon as the news of the awful horror at Galveston, Texas, was received this morning, a subscription paper was gotten out at the office of the Potters Building & Savings company, and before the hour of 9 o'clock the sum of \$20 was paid in. The public will make note that subscriptions to this worthy cause will be received at the point above designated and forwarded to the proper authorities at the very earliest possible moment. Such prompt action in moments of emergency is very commendable.

THE EAST END PROVIDED A CASE

For Mayor Davidson and He Disposed of It Early This Morning.

AUGUST CRAFT WAS DRUNK

He Went Home Yesterday and Proceeded to Make Trouble For His Family.

TWO OTHER ARRESTS MADE

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said Mayor Davidson as he took his place at his desk this morning, "and the wages of sin is \$9 60."

The mayor was not feeling well this morning and said he had a case of "appendicitis in his right eye."

The residents of the East End have been annoyed for some time by a German named August Craft. He has his regular sprees and when under the influence of whisky is a very bad man.

Craft was drunk yesterday and went home in a nasty mood. He threatened to cut his son's throat and knocked the rest of the family around at his own sweet will until Officer Hamilton appeared on the scene. He was arrested and brought to jail, where he was locked up until this morning.

Christ Craft appeared at the office of the mayor at an early hour and stated that he proposed making a charge against his father in order that he might be taught a lesson. The family, he said, could not stand the annoyance any longer.

The man was arraigned and had started in to tell the mayor all about it when he was interrupted by his honor, who wanted to know whether he was guilty or not guilty. Craft supposed he was guilty and the mayor promptly fined him \$15 and costs, \$19 60 in all, which he said must be paid at once or he would go to the works.

Craft sent for a friend in the hope of persuading him to pay the fine, but the chances are that he will get a trip to Canton, and it is hoped when he returns he will have resolved to be good.

Harry Dunn was drunk again yesterday and Officer Dawson arrested him on Washington street for using profane language Sunday afternoon. He was before the mayor only last week and the authorities have gotten out of patience with the fellow. He was given a hearing last night and this morning Officer Morris took him to the works. His fine was \$9 60.

Officer Mahony arrested D. E. Laughlin Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct, the charge being made by Motorman Hale. He was fined \$6 60 by the mayor last evening and paid up.

COMMON STREET SCENE.

A Drunken Woman Put on Board a Street Car Early Saturday Evening.

People on West Sixth street were treated Saturday evening to a most disgraceful spectacle.

About 6 o'clock a woman emerged from the vicinity of a notorious saloon, and from her actions it was evident her intention was to catch a street car. She was in a beastly state

of intoxication and could scarcely stand on her feet.

Two men who were returning from work, seeing the woman's condition, assisted her to board a car which was passing at the time and she was taken to her home in the West End.

This is not the first case of the kind that has been noticed in that vicinity, and the authorities should devote a little of their time to this section.

A CHARACTER.

ANDY VAUGHT, A STREET FAKIR, WHO HAS

Been in Every Civilized Country in the World, Was Here Saturday Night.

Andy Vaught, the street fakir who sold tooth powder in the Diamond Saturday night, is quite an interesting character.

He has plied his occupation in every civilized country on the globe, and tells many wild stories of adventure in various parts of the world.

In 1870 he was in the circus business and went to Australia with the Barnum show, where he remained two years. Returning to the United States he worked for the same aggregation, but a short time afterward he started to do street work.

He has been a street fakir for over 15 years and during that time has been in every prominent town in Europe, South America, West Indies, South America, being in Australia twice, and having worked on the streets of Liverpool, England, more often than East Liverpool, O., to which place he has made his regular trips for the past 10 years.

DISGRACEFUL.

A PRIZE FIGHT NOW IN PROGRESS.

Local People Who Went to Hancock County to Fight Should All Be Arrested.

A 10-round bout is being fought this afternoon at a camp on the other side of the river between a red-headed Irishman employed at a Second street saloon, and "Knocks" Peterson.

The go was arranged last week, and there is a large attendance at the encounter. There has been little betting, but what bets have been made show Peterson to be the favorite.

Both men are well known in the city, where they have engaged in many battles with local parties.

The fight took place at 3:30, and was witnessed by all the sporting fraternity of the city.

The Hancock county authorities should see to it that the parties get their just deserts.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

Special to News Review.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—A newspaper correspondent who has just arrived here from Galveston says the storm destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property and 1,500 lives were lost.... LEWIS.

Violently Insane.

Harry Hossman, a young man from Leetonia, was brought to Lisbon this afternoon by Marshal Lanahan, violently insane. About one year ago he was released from Newburg after having been confined two years.

CHILD DIED AT THE PICNIC

A Pathetic Incident Which Happened at Rock Springs Last Saturday.

WAS ONLY FIVE-MONTHS OLD

Seized With Convulsions and Before a Physician Could Arrive It Was Dead.

BODY TAKEN TO CUMBERLAND

A most pathetic incident occurred at the Hancock county picnic, held at Rock Springs last Saturday.

Among the attendants at the picnic was Mrs. James Skinner, of New Cumberland, and she had with her, her 5-months-old child. During the day the child was taken with spasms and before a physician could be summoned the little one was dead.

The body was taken to New Cumberland at once.

From what can be learned it seems the child had suffered with spasms and convulsions on Friday night, but had seemingly recovered its health, and the mother stated that she could not stay away from the picnic and thought her child was well enough to come with her.

A MINER KILLED.

TONS OF SLATE IN A SALINEVILLE MINE

Crushed the Life Out of John House, a Popular Young Man of That Place.

Salineville, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John House, a miner employed in the slope mine here, was killed at 7:30 Saturday evening by the fall of several tons of slate.

House in company with six other miners were engaged in blasting slate and when the accident occurred all save House succeeded in escaping.

Deceased was aged about 26 years and unmarried. His parents reside about three miles northwest of this place, and they were prostrated when the news of his death reached the home.

All the miners of the town are idle today and the funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was very largely attended, the young man being one of the most popular and best known miners of Salineville.

Interment was made in the cemetery at Monroeville.

PROF. FROELICH,

Former Physical Director of the Local Turners Killed at Dayton.

Ferdinand W. Froelich, instructor at the North St. Louis Turnverein and instructor of gymnastics in the St. Louis schools, was killed by falling from a tree and fracturing his skull while on a visit to his parents at Dayton.

Prof. Froelich was one of the foremost physical directors of the United States and had many warm friends here. He came to this city in 1888 and for over a year was instructor for the local Turners. He went direct to St. Louis from here.

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 78.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

TWO CENTS

JUNK DEALERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Mayor Davidson Proposes to Enforce the Law in the Future In Regard To

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

Proprietor Must Keep a List and Description of Second Hand Articles Purchased.

OPEN TO POLICE INSPECTION

The developments in the case of "Peggy" Bradley and "Shorty" Davis go to show that very few, if any outside of the legal profession, know anything about the penalty attached to the offense on the part of the junk dealers for receiving stolen property.

The two boys in question disposed of the stolen wire to some of the several junk dealers of the city, but told so many conflicting stories relative to its disposition that the authorities were unable to make a case against any one of the local dealers.

Several thefts of a similar character have occurred recently, notable among them being the case in which George Cox and Neil Laird were mentioned some time ago, and for which offense they are now doing time.

The local authorities have determined to carry out the statutes to the letter in so far as it concerns the junk shops and second-hand stores, and they hope in that way to prevent, to a great extent, petty thefts of articles usually disposed of to these dealers in the future.

Chapter 16, volume 2, of the revised statutes under the head of "Second-hand stores and junk shops says:

Sec. 4,413. Proprietor to put up sign and keep book containing description of second-hand articles purchased. Any persons who purchases, sells, exchanges, or receives second-hand furniture, second-hand articles of any kind, scrap iron, old metal, canvas, rope, junk or lead pipe, except plain junk and old stoves and furniture, shall put up in a conspicuous place in or upon his shop, store wagon, boat or other place of business, a sign, having his name and occupation legibly inscribed thereon, and shall keep a separate book open to inspection of any member of any police force, city marshal or constable, or any other person, in which shall be written in the English language at the time of every purchase or exchange or any of the articles above mentioned a description thereof, the name, description and residence of the person from whom purchased and received, and the day and how such purchase or exchange was made. * * * And any such purchaser shall prepare and deliver every day to the mayor of the city in which such business is carried on, before the hours of 12 o'clock m., a legible and correct copy, written in English, from such book, a description of all such purchases, purchased or received during the preceding day, together with the hour at which the purchase or purchases were made, together with a description of the person from whom the same were purchased.

Sec. 4,414. Not to deal with minors, etc., and house within which to transact business. No such person shall directly or indirectly purchase or re-

ceive by way of barter or exchange, or otherwise, any of said articles of any minor or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such; nor from any person whatever between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning, and whoever violates any provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not more than \$5.

Mayor Davidson stated Saturday that he proposed to enforce the law in the future, as the establishments to which the above applies have grown more numerous within the last year, and it is very evident that the proprietors do not know the law. If they did there would be fewer depredations of this character for the police to deal with.

DISBANDED.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB IS NO MORE.

At a Meeting it Was Decided to Wind Up Affairs and Sell Their Property.

The social organization known as the Columbian club is no more.

On last Friday night the club held a meeting and decided to disband. The society owned considerable property besides the furnishings of the rooms, which was sold to different members of the club.

The organization was formed in 1888 and was known at that time as the Bon Ton club. In 1892 the name was changed to the one which it had at the time the disbandment took place.

The society was for many years foremost among the social clubs of the city.

JOHN B. CROWL

Former Resident of This City Was Instantly Killed at Tipton, Indiana.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John B. Crowl, several years ago editor of the Salineville Record and the Republican Leader in this city, was instantly killed at Tipton, Indiana, on Saturday. He had been walking on the track and while waiting on a train sat down and went to sleep.

His mother and sisters reside in this city and the body was brought here this morning and will be buried at 1 o'clock. He was about 34 years old.

Deceased at one time was foreman of the Gazette of this city and resided here for several years, and he had many warm friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

He left here to go to Salineville, where he founded the Record, now the Banner. He was a good newspaper man, but lost his money and ambition through the failure of the Lisbon Republican Leader.

PROMPT ACTION.

There Was Not a Moment's Hesitation When the Sad News Was Received.

Just as soon as the news of the awful horror at Galveston, Texas, was received this morning, a subscription paper was gotten out at the office of the Potters Building & Savings company, and before the hour of 9 o'clock the sum of \$20 was paid in. The public will make note that subscriptions to this worthy cause will be received at the point above designated and forwarded to the proper authorities at the very earliest possible moment. Such prompt action in moments of emergency is very commendable.

THE EAST END PROVIDED A CASE

For Mayor Davidson and He Disposed of It Early This Morning.

AUGUST CRAFT WAS DRUNK

He Went Home Yesterday and Proceeded to Make Trouble For His Family.

TWO OTHER ARRESTS MADE

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said Mayor Davidson as he took his place at his desk this morning, "and the wages of sin is \$9 60."

The mayor was not feeling well this morning and said he had a case of "appendicitis in his right eye."

The residents of the East End have been annoyed for some time by a German named August Craft. He has his regular sprees and when under the influence of whisky is a very bad man.

Craft was drunk yesterday and went home in a nasty mood. He threatened to cut his son's throat and knocked the rest of the family around at his own sweet will until Officer Hamilton appeared on the scene. He was arrested and brought to jail, where he was locked up until this morning.

Christ Craft appeared at the office of the mayor at an early hour and stated that he proposed making a charge against his father in order that he might be taught a lesson. The family, he said, could not stand the annoyance any longer.

The man was arraigned and had started in to tell the mayor all about it when he was interrupted by his honor, who wanted to know whether he was guilty or not guilty. Craft supposed he was guilty and the mayor promptly fined him \$15 and costs, \$19 60 in all, which he said must be paid at once or he would go to the works.

Craft sent for a friend in the hope of persuading him to pay the fine, but the chances are that he will get a trip to Canton, and it is hoped when he returns he will have resolved to be good.

Harry Dunn was drunk again yesterday and Officer Dawson arrested him on Washington street for using profane language Sunday afternoon. He was before the mayor only last week and the authorities have gotten out of patience with the fellow. He was given a hearing last night and this morning Officer Morris took him to the works. His fine was \$9 60.

Officer Mahony arrested D. E. Laughlin Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct, the charge being made by Motorman Hale. He was fined \$6 60 by the mayor last evening and paid up.

COMMON STREET SCENE.

A Drunken Woman Put on Board a Street Car Early Saturday Evening.

People on West Sixth street were treated Saturday evening to a most disgraceful spectacle.

About 6 o'clock a woman emerged from the vicinity of a notorious saloon, and from her actions it was evident her intention was to catch a street car. She was in a beastly state

of intoxication and could scarcely stand on her feet.

Two men who were returning from work, seeing the woman's condition, assisted her to board a car which was passing at the time and she was taken to her home in the West End.

This is not the first case of the kind that has been noticed in that vicinity, and the authorities should devote a little of their time to this section.

A CHARACTER.

ANDY VAUGHT, A STREET FAKIR, WHO HAS

Been in Every Civilized Country in the World, Was Here Saturday Night.

Andy Vaught, the street fakir who sold tooth powder in the Diamond Saturday night, is quite an interesting character.

He has plied his occupation in every civilized country on the globe, and tells many wild stories of adventure in various parts of the world.

In 1870 he was in the circus business and went to Australia with the Barnum show, where he remained two years. Returning to the United States he worked for the same aggregation, but a short time afterward he started to do street work.

He has been a street fakir for over 15 years and during that time has been in every prominent town in Europe, South America, West Indies, South America, being in Australia twice, and having worked on the streets of Liverpool, England, more often than East Liverpool, O., to which place he has made his regular trips for the past 10 years.

DISGRACEFUL.

A PRIZE FIGHT NOW IN PROGRESS.

Local People Who Went to Hancock County to Fight Should All Be Arrested.

A 10-round bout is being fought this afternoon at a camp on the other side of the river between a red-headed Irishman employed at a Second street saloon, and "Knocks" Peterson.

The go was arranged last week, and there is a large attendance at the encounter. There has been little betting, but what bets have been made show Peterson to be the favorite.

Both men are well known in the city, where they have engaged in many battles with local parties.

The fight took place at 3:30, and was witnessed by all the sporting fraternity of the city.

The Hancock county authorities should see to it that the parties get their just deserts.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

Special to News Review.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—A newspaper correspondent who has just arrived here from Galveston says the storm destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property and 1,500 lives were lost....

LEWIS.

Violently Insane.

Harry Hossman, a young man from Leetonia, was brought to Lisbon this afternoon by Marshal Lanahan, violently insane. About one year ago he was released from Newburg after having been confined two years.

CHILD DIED AT THE PICNIC

A Pathetic Incident Which Happened at Rock Springs Last Saturday.

WAS ONLY FIVE-MONTHS OLD

Seized With Convulsions and Before a Physician Could Arrive It Was Dead.

BODY TAKEN TO CUMBERLAND

A most pathetic incident occurred at the Hancock county picnic, held at Rock Springs last Saturday.

Among the attendants at the picnic was Mrs. James Skinner, of New Cumberland, and she had with her, her 5-months-old child. During the day the child was taken with spasms and before a physician could be summoned the little one was dead.

The body was taken to New Cumberland at once.

From what can be learned it seems the child had suffered with spasms and convulsions on Friday night, but had seemingly recovered its health, and the mother stated that she could not stay away from the picnic and thought her child was well enough to come with her.

A MINER KILLED.

TONS OF SLATE IN A SALINEVILLE MINE

Crushed the Life Out of John House, a Popular Young Man of That Place.

Salineville, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John House, a miner employed in the slope mine here, was killed at 7:30 Saturday evening by the fall of several tons of slate.

House in company with six other miners were engaged in blasting slate and when the accident occurred all save House succeeded in escaping.

Deceased was aged about 26 years and unmarried. His parents reside about three miles northwest of this place, and they were prostrated when the news of his death reached the home.

All the miners of the town are idle today and the funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was very largely attended, the young man being one of the most popular and best known miners of Salineville.

Interment was made in the cemetery at Monroeville.

PROF. FROELICH,

Former Physical Director of the Local Turners Killed at Dayton.

Ferdinand W. Froelich, instructor at the North St. Louis Turnverein and instructor of gymnastics in the St. Louis schools, was killed by falling from a tree and fracturing his skull while on a visit to his parents at Dayton.

Prof. Froelich was one of the foremost physical directors of the United States and had many warm friends here. He came to this city in 1888 and for over a year was instructor for the local Turners. He went direct to St. Louis from here.

New Fall Lines of Shoes Now Ready.

Ladies and Gents' Double Sole Enamels, Pat. Leathers, French Calf Velour Calf, Winter Tans, Vici Kid, Ideal Kid, etc., at
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

All Summer stock at and Below Cost.

And we must get rid of it as we need more room and **Bargain Prices** will do it.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

W. H. GASS.

OUR DEAR BOY LETTERS--NO 4

"Your Father" Writes Letters
Which Strike Deep Into a
Loyal Man's Heart.

GOOD READING FOR US ALL

The North and the South Stand
United Under Dear Old
Glory.

WE WILL CARE FOR OUR OWN

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of William McKinley. It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the north and the south. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the civil war. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that north and south should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the northern and southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, north and south, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the union soldier and the sons of the confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the north and the south came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on 47 eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and be the United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that "the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people. Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones, and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be an American.

Do not vote to "swap horses while we are crossing streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The City Treasurer Receives the
Amount Due the City on the
June Taxes.

City Treasurer Herbert has received from County Auditor J. F. Adams the amount due the city and township school funds from the June taxes.

The amounts are as follows: City, \$22,454 43; township, \$681 21.

CASES FOR THE GRAND JURY.

A List of the Persons Who Are
In Jail or Have Given
Bond.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM

Grand Jury Will Decide Whether
There Is Enough Evidence
to Secure Convictions.

SOME CASES FROM THIS CITY

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special).—Following is a complete list of the cases which will come before the grand jury next week in which the accused is either in the county jail or under bond for appearance for trial:

Winfield Grafton, Wellsville, assault.
James Smith, Lisbon, non-support.
Mrs. Thomas Wilson, East Liverpool, assault and battery.
William Leighton, Wellsville, non-support.
John Estil, Lisbon, petit larceny.
Homer Knowles, Salem, rape.
John Tullis, East Liverpool, rape.
Benjamin Evans, Lisbon, non-support.
Evan Morris, Elkrum township, trespass.
Thomas E. Mackall, Middleton township, assault and battery.
N. H. McGhie, Wellsville, non-support.
Mrs. Bennet Yates, Salem, assault and battery.
Henry Wright, Salem, burglary and larceny.
Joe Birk, Salem, assault and battery.
Joe Holaragar, Salem, assault and battery.
Jennie Green, Salem, malicious slander.
Emma Vincent, East Liverpool, libel.
Edward Guyton, Leetonia, non-support.
F. A. Shoemaker, Leetonia, robbery.

A LECTURE.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, General Secretary
of the Board of Home Missions,
Will Be Here.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, general secretary of the board of home missions, will lecture Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Palmer is a fluent talker and has had a vast experience in the home mission work. She will address the audience upon home missions dealing especially with the freedmen work.

The public is cordially invited to attend the lectures.

We do not advertise to sell you clothing below cost. We take it for granted that you have good sense, and know that that is an impossibility. But we do say that we manufacture all our goods, and can therefore save you the middleman's profit, and thus undersell all competition.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

OHIO VALLEY Business College

Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual Instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping, Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.,
President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.,
Secretary and Business Manager.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Papers in the Calcutta Case Are Being
Served by a Local
Constable.

Papers were served in a case today which was brought in the court of Justice Davis, in Calcutta.

Jennie Duck has entered suit against John Duck for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Sept. 3.

The defendant resides near this city, and the documents will be served by a local constable.

SOLD OUT.

The Kensington Beef and Provision
Company Sell Out to James
W. Cox for \$6,000.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special).—The Kensington Beef and Provision Company have sold their plant at Kensington, including 1 25-100 acres of land in Hanover township and all buildings, machinery, etc., to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

The plant was started on an extensive scale about a year ago.

The latest, up-to-date suitings and overcoatings are Oxford grays and blacks. See

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

5^c ICE CREAM —SODA

East Liverpool Visitors
Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.
PHARMACIST.
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE
MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY. O. O. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS. JNO. O. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and
Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$3,700.

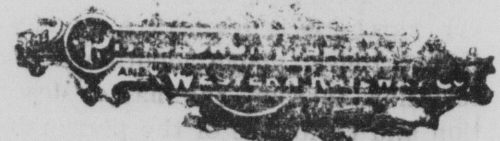
11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and
Real Estate Agents.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.



Time table effective May 28, 1900. Trains
daily except Sunday. Central time.

No.	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

No.	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
No. 35.....	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIES.

Connections at New Gallies with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news
be can found in this paper.

New Fall Lines of Shoes Now Ready.

Ladies and Gents' Double Sole Enamels, Pat. Leathers, French Calf Velour Calf, Winter Tans, Vici Kid, Ideal Kid, etc., at
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

All Summer stock at and Below Cost.

And we must get rid of it as we need more room and **Bargain Prices** will do it.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

W. H. GASS.

OUR DEAR BOY LETTERS--NO 4

"Your Father" Writes Letters
Which Strike Deep Into a
Loyal Man's Heart.

GOOD READING FOR US ALL

The North and the South Stand
United Under Dear Old
Glory.

WE WILL CARE FOR OUR OWN

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of William McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the north and the south. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the civil war. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that north and south should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the northern and southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, north and south, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the union soldier and the sons of the confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the north and the south came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American

territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on 47 eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and be the United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that "the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones, and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be an American.

Do not vote to "swap horses while we are crossing streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The City Treasurer Receives the
Amount Due the City on the
June Taxes.

City Treasurer Herbert has received from County Auditor J. F. Adams the amount due the city and township school funds from the June taxes.

The amounts are as follows: City, \$22,454 43; township, \$681 21.

CASES FOR THE GRAND JURY

A List of the Persons Who Are
In Jail or Have Given
Bond.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM

Grand Jury Will Decide Whether
There Is Enough Evidence
to Secure Convictions.

SOME CASES FROM THIS CITY

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Following is a complete list of the cases which will come before the grand jury next week in which the accused is either in the county jail or under bond for appearance for trial:

Winfield Grafton, Wellsville, assault.

James Smith, Lisbon, non-support.
Mrs. Thomas Wilson, East Liverpool, assault and battery.

William Leighton, Wellsville, non-support.

John Estil, Lisbon, petit larceny.
Homer Knowles, Salem, rape.

John Tullis, East Liverpool, rape.
Benjamin Evans, Lisbon, non-support.

Evan Morris, Elkrum township, trespass.

Thomas E. Mackall, Middleton township, assault and battery.

N. H. McGhie, Wellsville, non-support.

Mrs. Bennet Yates, Salem, assault and battery.

Henry Wright, Salem, burglary and larceny.

Joe Birk, Salem, assault and battery.

Joe Holaragar, Salem, assault and battery.

Jennie Green, Salem, malicious slander.

Emma Vincent, East Liverpool, libel.

Edward Guyton, Leetonia, non-support.

F. A. Shoemaker, Leetonia, robbery.

A LECTURE.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, General Secretary
of the Board of Home Missions,
Will Be Here.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, general secretary of the board of home missions, will lecture Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Palmer is a fluent talker and has had a vast experience in the home mission work. She will address the audience upon home missions dealing especially with the freedmen work.

The public is cordially invited to attend the lectures.

We do not advertise to sell you clothing below cost. We take it for granted that you have good sense, and know that that is an impossibility. But we do say that we manufacture all our goods, and can therefore save you the middleman's profit, and thus undersell all competition.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

OHIO VALLEY Business College

Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping, Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.

President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.

Secretary and Business Manager.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Papers in the Calcutta Case Are Being Served by a Local Constable.

Papers were served in a case today which was brought in the court of Justice Davis, in Calcutta.

Jennie Duck has entered suit against John Duck for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Sept. 3.

The defendant resides near this city, and the documents will be served by a local constable.

SOLD OUT.

The Kensington Beef and Provision Company Sell Out to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The Kensington Beef and Provision Company have sold their plant at Kensington, including 125-100 acres of land in Hanover township and all buildings, machinery, etc., to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

The plant was started on an extensive scale about a year ago.

The latest, up-to-date suitings and overcoatings are Oxford grays and blacks. See

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

5^c ICE CREAM —SODA

East Liverpool Visitors
Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.

PHARMACIST
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell phone 373.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.

Vice President—J. M. KELLY.

Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.

Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE.

J. M. KELLY.

B. C. SIMMS.

W. L. THOMPSON.

O. O. VODREY.

JNO. O. THOMPSON.

JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and
Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$3,700.

11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.

8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and
Real Estate Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.



Time table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.....	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 45.....	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
No. 35.....	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIES.

Connections at New Gallies with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Belleaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,

General Passenger Agent

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news be can found in this paper.

New Fall Lines of Shoes Now Ready.

Ladies and Gents' Double Sole Enamels, Pat. Leathers, French Calf Velour Calf, Winter Tans, Vici Kid, Ideal Kid, etc., at
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

All Summer stock at and Below Cost.

And we must get rid of it as we need more room and Bargain Prices will do it.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

W. H. GASS.

OUR DEAR BOY LETTERS--NO 4

"Your Father" Writes Letters
Which Strike Deep Into a
Loyal Man's Heart.

GOOD READING FOR US ALL

The North and the South Stand
United Under Dear Old
Glory.

WE WILL CARE FOR OUR OWN

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of William McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the north and the south. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the civil war. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that north and south should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the northern and southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, north and south, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the union soldier and the sons of the confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the north and the south came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American

territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on 47 eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and be the United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that "the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people. Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones, and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be an American.

Do not vote to "swap horses while we are crossing streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The City Treasurer Receives the Amount Due the City on the June Taxes.

City Treasurer Herbert has received from County Auditor J. F. Adams the amount due the city and township school funds from the June taxes.

The amounts are as follows: City, \$22,454 43; township, \$681 21.

CASES FOR THE GRAND JURY.

A List of the Persons Who Are
In Jail or Have Given
Bond.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM

Grand Jury Will Decide Whether
There Is Enough Evidence
to Secure Convictions.

SOME CASES FROM THIS CITY

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special).—Following is a complete list of the cases which will come before the grand jury next week in which the accused is either in the county jail or under bond for appearance for trial:

Winfield Grafton, Wellsville, assault.
James Smith, Lisbon, non-support.
Mrs. Thomas Wilson, East Liverpool, assault and battery.
William Leighton, Wellsville, non-support.
John Estil, Lisbon, petit larceny.
Homer Knowles, Salem, rape.
John Tullis, East Liverpool, rape.
Benjamin Evans, Lisbon, non-support.
Evan Morris, Elkrum township, trespass.
Thomas E. Mackall, Middleton township, assault and battery.
N. H. McGhie, Wellsville, non-support.
Mrs. Bennet Yates, Salem, assault and battery.
Henry Wright, Salem, burglary and larceny.
Joe Birk, Salem, assault and battery.
Joe Holaragar, Salem, assault and battery.
Jennie Green, Salem, malicious slander.
Emma Vincent, East Liverpool, libel.
Edward Guyton, Leetonia, non-support.
F. A. Shoemaker, Leetonia, robbery.

A LECTURE.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, General Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Will Be Here.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, general secretary of the board of home missions, will lecture Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Palmer is a fluent talker and has had a vast experience in the home mission work. She will address the audience upon home missions dealing especially with the freedmen work.

The public is cordially invited to attend the lectures.

We do not advertise to sell you clothing below cost. We take it for granted that you have good sense, and know that that is an impossibility. But we do say that we manufacture all our goods, and can therefore save you the middleman's profit, and thus undersell all competition.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

OHIO VALLEY Business College

Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping, Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.,
President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.,
Secretary and Business Manager.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Papers in the Calcutta Case Are Being Served by a Local Constable.

Papers were served in a case today which was brought in the court of Justice Davis, in Calcutta.

Jennie Duck has entered suit against John Duck for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Sept. 3.

The defendant resides near this city, and the documents will be served by a local constable.

SOLD OUT.

The Kensington Beef and Provision Company Sell Out to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special).—The Kensington Beef and Provision Company have sold their plant at Kensington, including 1 25-100 acres of land in Hanover township and all buildings, machinery, etc., to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

The plant was started on an extensive scale about a year ago.

The latest, up-to-date suitings and overcoatings are Oxford grays and blacks. See

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

5^c ICE CREAM —SODA

East Liverpool Visitors
Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.
PHARMACIST.
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN,
RESTAURANT,
175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY. O. O. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS. JNO. O. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and
Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$4,700.
11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.
8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.
A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.
General Insurance and
Real Estate Agents.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.



Time table effective May 28, 1900. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

No.	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Gallies.
No. 6.	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 40.	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
No. 36.	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

No.	Lv. N. Gallies.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 45.	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
No. 35.	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIE.

Connections at New Gallie with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news can be found in this paper.

APPALLING DISASTER.

More Than 2,500 Lives Blotted Out In Texas.

WORST HURRICANE EVER KNOWN.

Four Thousand Residences In Galveston Destroyed—Vessels Driven Ashore—Railroad and Wire Communication Shut Off. Property Damage Cannot Be Estimated.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 10.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property. No information from other points.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor. Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The west Indian storm which reached the gulf coast Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported, thousands of lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received tonight. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the general disaster which has befallen that city and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgans Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimate made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 3,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

Galveston a Complete Wreck.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2109 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three story building was blown down and nine men—prominent citizens—were killed.

It was reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and, if this proves true, the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom side up in the bay. There is a small steam ship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition. The lightship that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

All Bemoaning Their Losses.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses

and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay, even should that bridge be standing.

Provisions will be badly needed, as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The water works power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the east end portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath houses are destroyed and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. The South Texas Baptist college is badly damaged and the schoolhouse is a wreck.

Not a house in the town of Chappell Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered and a fine gin is a complete wreck.

At Brenham the courthouse was nearly wrecked and the city hall completely so. Every business and residence house suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is under the ruins of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.

At Galveston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At Rock Island the Baptist church was totally wrecked and several residences unroofed.

At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$350,000 to the rice and cotton crops and to residences.

At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences leveled.

At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured in Coofs, an aged lady probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the country near here.

Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rains.

Forty-two dwellings were wrecked at Wallis.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed in the town by a falling house.

In Hardin county a large amount of timber was blown down and there was much damage to property at Village Mills. No damage was done at Corpus Christi or Rockport, at the lower coast.

At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church and three others were killed near there. One also was killed at Both. No names

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

FRUIT. FRUIT.

The fruit crop is abundant and every body will need Tin Cans, Glass Jars, extra Rubbers and Caps, Jelly Glasses Sealing Wax, etc. Now is the time to buy and our stores are the places to do your buying. Our Jelly Glasses are full half pints, Glass Jars, smooth finish with porcelain caps. You run no risk of having spoiled fruit if you get your supplies at our stores. Sugar away down.

Price List:

Mason Quart Jars.....	per dozen	55c
Mason Pint Jars.....	"	50c
Large Lemons.....	"	15c
Covered Jellies 1/2 pint.....	"	25c
Finished Tumblers 1/2 pint	"	25c
Extra Caps and Rings.....	"	25c
Extra Rings.....	"	5c
Hand-made Tin Cans.....	"	40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....	2 pkgs.	5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can, follow

We are showing

BED ROOM ACCESSORIES

In our large window which will interest the ladies.

Chairs--Stylish and comfortable, yet free from dust gathering upholstery.

Toilet Tables--As necessary as chairs for convenience.

Chiffoniers--The roomy, handsome chests of drawers.

More capacious than Dressers, yet taking less space.

And last but by no means least a

COMBINATION PIECE

which does away with the unsightly washstand.

Hides it inside of a Dresser or a Chiffonier. Keeps the room tidy and gives you a handsome piece of Furniture.

'Tis the most practical article we ever saw.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

obtainable.

Awful Scenes of Desolation.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—A special from Houston, Tex., says:

In the relief train which Conductor Powers brought in from Virginia Point tonight was his own son, who lay in the baggage car a corpse. Powers was employed at Virginia Point as a baggage watchman, and was 20 years old. He had distinguished himself as a life saver at Texas City, having rescued many people. After saving the lives of others he himself was drowned by an accident.

Conductor Powers reports that the two freight trains, one on the I. & H. N., the other on the M. K. & T., which left Houston at 10:30 Saturday morning, arrived at Virginia Point in safety but could get no further. In the storm Saturday they were both overturned and the cars were washed entirely off the right of way, the crews escaping and they set about the work of rescuing people who lived there. Up to Saturday afternoon they had recovered 25 bodies, 10 of whom were women and the work is still going on. G. Rosing, a contractor who lives in the Bruner district, came in from Genoa, where he had been constructing a school building and reported that every building in the town was blown down and made a total wreck, with but one or two possible exceptions.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—A Times Democrat special from Port Eads, in South Pass, says that the storm there was most violent and that six lives were lost off Southwest Pass. The tug Monarch, towing six barges from Sabine Pass to Farnandina, broke her tiller Thursday, anchored the barges and proceeded to South Pass for repairs. She was caught by the storm and when she went out today to look for the barges no trace of them could be found, or of the six keepers.

The water was waist deep over the shores of South Pass and most of the population took shelter in the light house.

Taylor, Tex., Sept. 10.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place early Sunday morning, causing considerable damage in the business part of the town, and continuing with a steady gale from the north until 7 a. m. The blow was accompanied by a continuous and drenching rain. Great damage has been done to crops. Electric lights and telephone wires were blown down all over the town.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

A Large Chinese Force Going North That Purpose.

London, Sept. 10.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Saturday, September 8, from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sang Pau, the Manchu Viceroy of the provinces of Yun Nan and Kwe. Chau, started northward September 5, at the head of a large force to rescue the emperor.

"An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the empress dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners. Li Hung Chang intends to go north next Tuesday (September 11). He will be accompanied by Chang Wi, director of mines for the province of Chi Li, and Tseng, manager of the Northern railway.

"It appears that when, at the beginning of the siege, the Japanese minister in Peking called for volun-

teers to assist in the defense of the legation, 35 officers of the Japanese army who were engaged in various civilian occupations in Peking, responded. This explains how the Japanese were so well informed."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wiring Saturday, says:

"Sir Alfred Gaselee (British commander in Peking), has wired to Hong Kong directing that no more troops be sent forward. In North China the Japanese and Russians have arrived at an understanding and are working together more cordially."

It is also reported that Gen. Yung Lu and his entire family committed suicide.

World's Money Market.

Now that even the Cincinnati Enquirer acknowledges that "the United States will probably continue to be for a long time the cheapest money market in the world," with the result that if Europe, and more particularly, Great Britain, need gold, it will turn to the United States for it, because, as The Enquirer says, "nowhere else, in fact, can gold be readily obtained," what is left in the face of this actual fact, of the entire Bryan campaign contention of four years ago, that McKinley's election would put up the price of money and drive the gold out of the country? In giving this fact Mr. McLean's paper is talking straight business, not politics, and for that reason its evidence is the more convincing.

The News Review for all the news

WILL NOT BE AN ARBITRATOR.

Ex-President Cleveland Declines an Important Position.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland has decided he does not wish to be a member of the international court of arbitration and has so notified the president. The reason said to be given in his letter of declination is that he has no desire to return to public life.

The few old line Democrats around Democratic headquarters do not believe that is the real reason. They look upon the declination as a corroboration of the tip they received a few days ago that the former idol of Democracy is about to write a letter advising his friends to support Bryan on the ground, as they hear, that imperialism is really the paramount issue, and is so much the superior problem that it overshadows the silver monometallism as the result of Bryan's election.

Japanese Prince After Knowledge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—His royal highness, Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is a young man of 25 years, and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese military school, and will study American economics, commercial methods and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Will some one rise to inquire the amount of the campaign fund Mr. Aguinaldo contributes to the Democrats this year?

Shoes Shaken Up.

You don't need a search-light to find the Bargains we are offering this month.

Ladies' \$1.50 Black Lace Shoes, (up to date style).....	\$1.20
Ladies' \$1.50 Tan Lace Shoes, (up to date style,).....	\$1.00
A lot of Ladies' \$2.50 Button Shoes.....	\$1.50
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 to \$2.00 Oxfords (on Job Counter).....	50 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.00 Black Shoes.....	85 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Shoes.....	\$1.90

Men's Tan Shoes Still go at Great Reductions.

We have an extraordinary large selection of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, the kind that are easy on pocketbook and feet.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO.

APPALLING DISASTER.

More Than 2,500 Lives Blotted Out In Texas.

WORST HURRICANE EVER KNOWN.

Four Thousand Residences In Galveston Destroyed—Vessels Driven Ashore—Railroad and Wire Communication Shut Off. Property Damage Cannot Be Estimated.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 10.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property. No information from other points.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The west Indian storm which reached the gulf coast Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported, thousands of lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received tonight. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the general disaster which has befallen that city and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgans Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimate made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 3,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

Galveston a Complete Wreck.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2109 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three story building was blown down and nine men—prominent citizens—were killed.

It was reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and, if this proves true, the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom side up in the bay. There is a small steam ship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition. The lightship that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

All Bemoaning Their Losses.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses

and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grieved about the stairways and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay, even should that bridge be standing.

Provisions will be badly needed, as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The water works power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the east end portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath houses are destroyed and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. The South Texas Baptist college is badly damaged and the schoolhouse is a wreck.

Not a house in the town of Chappell Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered and a fine gin is a complete wreck.

At Brenham the courthouse was nearly wrecked and the city hall completely so. Every business and residence house suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is under the ruins of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.

At Galveston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At Rock Island the Baptist church was totally wrecked and several residences unroofed.

At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$350,000 to the rice and cotton crops and to residences.

At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences leveled.

At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured in Coots. An aged lady probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the country near here.

Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rains.

Forty-two dwellings were wrecked at Wallis.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed in the town by a falling house.

In Hardin county a large amount of timber was blown down and there was much damage to property at Village Mills. No damage was done at Corpus Christi or Rockport, at the lower coast.

At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church and three others were killed near there. One also was killed at Both. No names

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

FRUIT. FRUIT.

The fruit crop is abundant and every body will need Tin Cans, Glass Jars, extra Rubbers and Caps, Jelly Glasses Sealing Wax, etc. Now is the time to buy and our stores are the places to do your buying. Our Jelly Glasses are full half pints, Glass Jars, smooth finish with porcelain caps. You run no risk of having spoiled fruit if you get your supplies at our stores. Sugar away down.

Price List:

Mason Quart Jars.....	per dozen	55c
Mason Pint Jars.....	" "	50c
Large Lemons.....	" "	15c
Covered Jellies 1/2 pint.....	" "	25c
Finished Tumblers 1/2 pint.....	" "	25c
Extra Caps and Rings.....	" "	25c
Extra Rings.....	" "	5c
Hand-made Tin Cans.....	" "	40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....	2 pkgs.	5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can, follow

We are showing

BED ROOM ACCESSORIES

In our large window which will interest the ladies.

Chairs--Stylish and comfortable, yet free from dust gathering upholstery.

Toilet Tables--As necessary as chairs for convenience.

Chiffoniers--The roomy, handsome chests of drawers.

More capacious than Dressers, yet taking less space.

And last but by no means least a

COMBINATION PIECE

which does away with the unsightly washstand.

Hides it inside of a Dresser or a Chiffonier. Keeps the room tidy and gives you a handsome piece of Furniture.

'Tis the most practical article we ever saw.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

obtainable.

Awful Scenes of Desolation.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—A special from Houston, Tex., says:

In the relief train which Conductor Powers brought in from Virginia Point tonight was his own son, who lay in the baggage car a corpse. Powers was employed at Virginia Point as a baggage watchman, and was 20 years old. He had distinguished himself as a life saver at Texas City, having rescued many people. After saving the lives of others he himself was drowned by an accident.

Conductor Powers reports that the two freight trains, one on the I. & H. N., the other on the M. K. & T., which left Houston at 10:30 Saturday morning, arrived at Virginia Point in safety but could get no further. In the storm Saturday they were both overturned and the cars were washed entirely off the right of way, the crews escaping and they set about the work of rescuing people who lived there. Up to Saturday afternoon they had recovered 25 bodies, 10 of whom were women and the work is still going on. G. Rosing, a contractor who lives in the Bruner district, came in from Genoa where he had been constructing a school building and reported that every building in the town was blown down and made a total wreck, with but one or two possible exceptions.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—A Times Democrat special from Port Eads, in South Pass, says that the storm there was most violent and that six lives were lost off Southwest Pass. The tug Monarch, towing six barges from Sabine Pass to Farnandina, broke her tiller Thursday, anchored the barges and proceeded to South Pass for repairs. She was caught by the storm and when she went out today to look for the barges no trace of them could be found, or of the six keepers.

The water was waist deep over the shores of South Pass and most of the population took shelter in the light house.

Taylor, Tex., Sept. 10.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place early Sunday morning, causing considerable damage in the business part of the town, and continuing with a steady gale from the north until 7 a. m. The blow was accompanied by a continuous and drenching rain. Great damage has been done to crops. Electric lights and telephone wires were blown down all over the town.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

A Large Chinese Force Going North For That Purpose.

London, Sept. 10.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Saturday, September 8, from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sang Fau, the Manchu Viceroy of the provinces of Yun Nan and Kwe. Chau, started northward September 5, at the head of a large force to rescue the emperor.

"An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the empress dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners. Li Hung Chang intends to go north next Tuesday (September 11). He will be accompanied by Chang W1, director of mines for the province of Chi Li and Tseng, manager of the Northern railway.

"It appears that when, at the beginning of the siege, the Japanese minister in Peking called for volun-

teers to assist in the defense of the legation, 35 officers of the Japanese army who were engaged in various civilian occupations in Peking, responded. This explains how the Japanese were so well informed."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wiring Saturday, says:

"Sir Alfred Gaselee (British commander in Peking), has wired to Hong Kong directing that no more troops be sent forward. In North China the Japanese and Russians have arrived at an understanding and are working together more cordially."

It is also reported that Gen. Yung Lu and his entire family committed suicide.

World's Money Market.

Now that even the Cincinnati Enquirer acknowledges that "the United States will probably continue to be for a long time the cheapest money market in the world," with the result that if Europe, and more particularly, Great Britain, need gold, it will turn to the United States for it, because, as The Enquirer says, "nowhere else, in fact, can gold be readily obtained," what is left in the face of this actual fact, of the entire Bryan campaign contention of four years ago, that McKinley's election would put up the price of money and drive the gold out of the country? In giving this fact Mr. McLean's paper is talking straight business, not politics, and for that reason its evidence is the more convincing.

The News Review for all the news

WILL NOT BE AN ARBITRATOR.

Ex-President Cleveland Declines an Important Position.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland has decided he does not wish to be a member of the international court of arbitration and has so notified the president. The reason said to be given in his letter of declination is that he has no desire to return to public life.

The few old line Democrats around Democratic headquarters do not believe that is the real reason. They look upon the declination as a corroboration of the tip they received a few days ago that the former idol of Democracy is about to write a letter advising his friends to support Bryan on the ground, as they hear, that imperialism is really the paramount issue, and is so much the superior problem that it overshadows the silver monometallism as the result of Bryan's election.

Japanese Prince After Knowledge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—His royal highness, Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is a young man of 25 years, and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese military school, and will study American economics, commercial methods and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Will some one rise to inquire the amount of the campaign fund Mr. Aguinaldo contributes to the Democrats this year?

Shoes Shaken Up.

You don't need a search-light to find the Bargains we are offering this month.

Ladies' \$1.50 Black Lace Shoes, (up to-date style).....	\$1.20
Ladies' \$1.50 Tan Lace Shoes, (up to date style,).....	\$1.00
A lot of Ladies' \$2.50 Button Shoes.....	\$1.50
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 to \$2.00 Oxfords (on Job Counter).....	50 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.00 Black Shoes.....	85 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Shoes.....	\$1.90

Men's Tan Shoes Still go at Great Reductions.

We have an extraordinary large selection of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, the kind that are easy on pocketbook and feet.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO.

APPALLING DISASTER.

More Than 2,500 Lives Blotted Out In Texas.

WORST HURRICANE EVER KNOWN.

Four Thousand Residences In Galveston Destroyed—Vessels Driven Ashore—Railroad and Wire Communication Shut Off. Property Damage Cannot Be Estimated.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 10.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property. No information from other points.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The west Indian storm which reached the gulf coast Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported, thousands of lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received tonight. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the general disaster which has befallen that city and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimate made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 3,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

Galveston a Complete Wreck.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2109 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three story building was blown down and nine men—prominent citizens—were killed.

It was reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and, if this proves true, the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom side up in the bay. There is a small steam ship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition. The lightship that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

All Bemoaning Their Losses.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses

and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay, even should that bridge be standing.

Provisions will be badly needed, as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The water works power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the east end portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath houses are destroyed and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. The South Texas Baptist college is badly damaged and the schoolhouse is a wreck.

Not a house in the town of Chappell Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered and a fine gin is a complete wreck.

At Brenham the courthouse was nearly wrecked and the city hall completely so. Every business and residence house suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is under the ruins of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.

At Guston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At Rock Island the Baptist church was totally wrecked and several residences unroofed.

At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$350,000 to the rice and cotton crops and to residences.

At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences leveled.

At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured in Coats. An aged lady probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the country near here.

Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rains.

Forty-two dwellings were wrecked at Wallis.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed in the town by a falling house.

In Hardin county a large amount of timber was blown down and there was much damage to property at Village Mills. No damage was done at Corpus Christi or Rockport, at the lower coast.

At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church and three others were killed near there. One also was killed at Both. No names.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

FRUIT. FRUIT.

The fruit crop is abundant and every body will need Tin Cans, Glass Jars, extra Rubbers and Caps, Jelly Glasses Sealing Wax, etc. Now is the time to buy and our stores are the places to do your buying. Our Jelly Glasses are full half pints, Glass Jars, smooth finish with porcelain caps. You run no risk of having spoiled fruit if you get your supplies at our stores. Sugar away down.

Price List:

Mason Quart Jars.....	per dozen	55c
Mason Pint Jars.....	"	50c
Large Lemons.....	"	15c
Covered Jellies ½ pint.....	"	25c
Finished Tumblers ½ pint.....	"	25c
Extra Caps and Rings.....	"	25c
Extra Rings.....	"	5c
Hand-made Tin Cans.....	"	40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....	2 pkgs.	5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can, follow

We are showing

BED ROOM ACCESSORIES

In our large window which will interest the ladies.

Chairs--Stylish and comfortable, yet free from dust gathering upholstery.

Toilet Tables--As necessary as chairs for convenience.

Chiffoniers--The roomy, handsome chests of drawers. More capacious than Dressers, yet taking less space.

And last but by no means least a

COMBINATION PIECE

which does away with the unsightly washstand.

Hides it inside of a Dresser or a Chiffonier. Keeps the room tidy and gives you a handsome piece of Furniture.

'Tis the most practical article we ever saw.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

obtainable.

Awful Scenes of Desolation.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—A special from Houston, Tex., says:

In the relief train which Conductor Powers brought in from Virginia Point tonight was his own son, who lay in the baggage car a corpse. Powers was employed at Virginia Point as a baggage watchman, and was 20 years old. He had distinguished himself as a life saver at Texas City, having rescued many people. After saving the lives of others he himself was drowned by an accident.

Conductor Powers reports that the two freight trains, one on the I. & H. N., the other on the M. K. & T., which left Houston at 10:30 Saturday morning, arrived at Virginia Point in safety but could get no further. In the storm Saturday they were both overturned and the cars were washed entirely off the right of way, the crews escaping and they set about the work of rescuing people who lived there. Up to Saturday afternoon they had recovered 25 bodies, 10 of whom were women and the work is still going on. G. Rosing, a contractor who lives in the Bruner district, came in from Genoa where he had been constructing a school building and reported that every building in the town was blown down and made a total wreck, with but one or two possible exceptions.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—A Times Democrat special from Port Eads, in South Pass, says that the storm there was most violent and that six lives were lost off Southwest Pass. The tug Monarch, towing six barges from Sabine Pass to Farnandina, broke her tiller Thursday, anchored the barges and proceeded to South Pass for repairs. She was caught by the storm and when she went out today to look for the barges no trace of them could be found, or of the six keepers.

The water was waist deep over the shores of South Pass and most of the population took shelter in the light house.

Taylor, Tex., Sept. 10.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place early Sunday morning, causing considerable damage in the business part of the town, and continuing with a steady gale from the north until 7 a. m. The blow was accompanied by a continuous and drenching rain. Great damage has been done to crops. Electric lights and telephone wires were blown down all over the town.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

A Large Chinese Force Going North For That Purpose.

London, Sept. 10.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Saturday, September 8, from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sang Pau, the Manchu Viceroy of the provinces of Yun Nan and Kwe. Chau, started northward September 5, at the head of a large force to rescue the emperor.

"An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the empress dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners. Li Hung Chang intends to go north next Tuesday (September 11). He will be accompanied by Chang Wi, director of mines for the province of Chi Li, and Tseng, manager of the Northern railway.

"It appears that when, at the beginning of the siege, the Japanese minister in Peking called for volun-

teers to assist in the defense of the legation, 35 officers of the Japanese army who were engaged in various civilian occupations in Peking, responded. This explains how the Japanese were so well informed."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wiring Saturday, says:

"Sir Alfred Gaselee (British commander in Peking), has wired to Hong Kong directing that no more troops be sent forward. In North China the Japanese and Russians have arrived at an understanding and are working together more cordially."

It is also reported that Gen. Yung Lu and his entire family committed suicide.

World's Money Market.

Now that even the Cincinnati Enquirer acknowledges that "the United States will probably continue to be for a long time the cheapest money market in the world," with the result that if Europe, and more particularly, Great Britain, need gold, it will turn to the United States for it, because, as The Enquirer says, "nowhere else, in fact, can gold be readily obtained," what is left in the face of this actual fact, of the entire Bryan campaign contention of four years ago, that McKinley's election would put up the price of money and drive the gold out of the country? In giving this fact Mr. McLean's paper is talking straight business, not politics, and for that reason its evidence is the more convincing.

The News Review for all the news

WILL NOT BE AN ARBITRATOR.

Ex-President Cleveland Declines an Important Position.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland has decided he does not wish to be a member of the international court of arbitration and has so notified the president. The reason said to be given in his letter of declination is that he has no desire to return to public life.

The few old line Democrats around Democratic headquarters do not believe that is the real reason. They look upon the declination as a corroboration of the tip they received a few days ago that the former idol of Democracy is about to write a letter advising his friends to support Bryan on the ground, as they hear, that imperialism is really the paramount issue, and is so much the superior problem that it overshadows the silver monometallism as the result of Bryan's election.

Japanese Prince After Knowledge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—His royal highness, Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is a young man of 25 years, and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese military school, and will study American economics, commercial methods and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Will some one rise to inquire the amount of the campaign fund Mr. Aginaldo contributes to the Democrats this year?

Shoes Shaken Up.

You don't need a search-light to find the Bargains we are offering this month.

Ladies' \$1.50 Black Lace Shoes, (up to-date style).....	\$1.20
Ladies' \$1.50 Tan Lace Shoes, (up to date style),.....	\$1.00
A lot of Ladies' \$2.50 Button Shoes.....	\$1.50
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 to \$2.00 Oxfords (on Job Counter).....	50 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.00 Black Shoes.....	85 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Shoes.....	\$1.90

Men's Tan Shoes Still go at Great Reductions.

We have an extraordinary large selection of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, the kind that are easy on pocketbook and feet.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager and Proprietor.

Entered as second class matter at the
East Liverpool, Ohio, postoffice.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Postage free in United States and
Canada.)

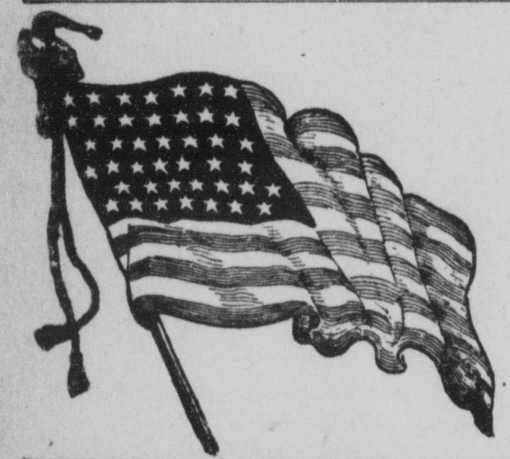
One year in advance.....\$5 00
Three months..... 1 25
By the week..... 10

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 10.

- 1584—Sir Humphrey Gilbert was
drowned off the Azores with
all his crew; born 1539.
- 1760—Stephen Sewall, famous
chief justice of Massachu-
setts, died.
- 1767—John Jordan Crittenden,
famous for his peace meas-
ures, was born in Woodford
county, Ky.; died 1863.
- 1797—Mrs. Godwin (Mary Woll-
stonecraft), famous innovator
in social matters, died; born 1759.
- 1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
- 1845—Judge Joseph Story, eminent American ju-
rist and justice of the United States supreme
court, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1779.
Judge Story was a graduate of Harvard.
President Madison appointed him a justice of
the United States supreme court when he was
but 32 years of age, the youngest incumbent
ever known for such a high position either in
England or America. He served in the court
34 years.
- 1895—Harrison Millard, popular song writer, died
in New York city; born 1831.
- 1896—Luigi Palmieri, noted Italian meteorologist,
died at Rome; born 1807.
- 1898—Appalling loss of life in a West India hurri-
cane. Empress Elizabeth of Austria killed by
an Italian anarchist at Geneva.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.

Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.

Food Commissioner,
JOS. E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.

School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.

Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.

Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES.

Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.

Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes
the gold standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer than
I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon.

William Jennings Bryan in a speech
at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16,
1896.

THE BOYCOTT.

'Tis a two-edged sword and a very
dangerous weapon to handle.

DEAR BOY LETTER.

Turn to the second page of today's
News Review and read this letter. 'Tis
rich, racy, solid and loyal.

MOONLIGHT PICNICS.

Let some of the mothers of East
Liverpool tell of the dread in their
hearts respecting such gatherings.

THE DEAD BABY.

The death of the dear little one,
under such circumstances and sur-
roundings, is indeed sad to think of.

EGOTISM.

Don't imagine that all of the wis-
dom and smartness and business like
characteristics and astuteness and vir-
tues of the world rest under your hat.
There are others.

AGUINALDO.

Aid and comfort and ballots for
Bryan means aid and comfort and bal-
lots for Aguinaldo and his bolo men—
bolos used for the assassination of
American soldiers. Who says the
above? Aguinaldo and his cabinet.
No man in all this land can success-
fully deny this.

THE TEXAS HORROR.

The news from Galveston, Texas,
has sent a thrill of horror all over
this nation. Put yourselves in the
places of the inhabitants, of the suf-
ferers, of the survivors. The human-
ity loving people of the nation will
respond to the call for help. They
have never failed. They never will.

COMMUNION.

It was a wonderful sight in one of
our churches on Sunday morning to
witness a great mass of people reded-
icating themselves to the service of
the Master. If the various churches
of the city of East Liverpool line up
in the same manner, and if each indi-
vidual member shall remain true to
his and her pledge, each dominant
evil in this city will be compelled to
vacate the municipality and seek
more congenial quarters elsewhere.

IMPERIALISM.

If to be an advocate and backer
and sustainer and helper and well
wisher and sympathizer of the boys
of our country who are carrying Old
Glory in China and the Philippines
constitutes one an "imperialist," then
is the News Review an imperialist,
from the ground up, from center to
circumference, and glories in the title,
and flings defiance in the face and
teeth of the man who would not be
an imperialist, in the light of such a
definition.

GOLD STANDARD.

Bryan has given, time and again,
in his speeches, the assurance that
the gold standard shall not control na-
tional financial affairs in case of his
election. We, as a people, are prosper-
ing wonderfully under a gold
standard and a protective tariff. Wil-
liam Jennings Bryan is the active, pro-
nounced and unrelenting foe and op-
ponent of each of these grandly es-
sential features, and, in case of his
election, he will do his best to destroy
them. In other words, he will unset-
tle the existing conditions of affairs,
make play in favor of free trade, force
to the limit the silver craze, destroy
the confidence of the civilized world
respecting our currency, and wreck
and ruin business establishments on
every hand; and, as a natural se-
quence, throw workmen out of em-
ployment on every side. Can any
American workman cast his ballot in
favor of a visionary who would thus
trifle with the vital interests of the
nation, and bring disaster upon the
masses?

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of William
McKinley is a strong one from every
standpoint. It carries conviction with
it in the mind of every fair and un-
prejudiced reader. There is no shirk-
ing of any vital measure. The money
issue is met squarely, as becomes a
man confident of the justice and right
of his position. There is no shadow
of backing down respecting the Phil-
ippine question. This matter was
carefully studied at its inception—
studied in the interest of the masses
—of the nation at large; and the his-
tory of the struggle in that part of
the United States stamps William Mc-
Kinley as statesman and patriot. Mr.
McKinley pays a rich tribute to the
soldiers of our common land, the men
who rallied to the support of Old
Glory in our late troubles, coming
from north and south, from east and
west, and fittingly says:

"The nation faces the new century
gratefully and hopefully, with increas-
ing love of country, with firm faith in
its pure institutions, and with high
resolve that they shall not perish
from the earth."

Read the message in our issue of
today very carefully. It is full of
good meat for the man who loves his
country, and is especially good read-
ing for the toilers of the nation.

IN THE POTTERIES.

SOME ITEMS GATHERED IN THE
LOCAL PLANTS.

Two Thompson Pottery Employees
Matched for a 100-Yard
Foot Race.

Erastus Phillips and William Far-
rell, both of whom are employed at
the Thompson pottery, have been
matched to run 100 yards for \$50 a
side, \$15 aside having been put up.

It is not known where the match
will be run, but it is thought it will be
pulled off at Columbian park.

Clay making at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery will be commenced this
week and the pottery will be in full
operation in two weeks.

Clarence Miller, a presser who has
been employed at the Sevres China
works, left this morning for Sebring,
where he has accepted a similar posi-
tion.

B. M. Bell, who has been employed
as a kilndrawer at Laughlin pottery
No. 1, has resigned his position and
has gone to the Pioneer pottery at
Wellsville, where he will take a posi-
tion as kilnplacer.

A cog wheel broke Saturday on one
of the engines at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery and it will be some
time before it can be repaired.

When you buy your suit, don't for-
get that we keep the largest line and
best up-to-date hats in the city.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS.

These Be Lovers of Humanity—They
Take Rank With the "Cheerful
Givers."

A fine looking workman, clad in his
working suit, left a contribution for
the India famine sufferers this morn-
ing. He would not have his name
published. He will be known at the
right time, in the right place.

A dear little boy, apparently about
12 years years of age, left a liberal
contribution at this office this after-
noon. Questioned as to the name of
the giver, he replied that he did not
want the name given. In the name
of the Master, we ask a rich blessing
upon the lad and upon his dear ones.
Such lovers of humanity are a credit
to the city of East Liverpool. Do
you want a share of the Master's bless-
ing?

The contributions went forward this
afternoon.

We are now ready to show you our
fall clothing.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EVERYBODY SAYS

WE
SELL
THE
BEST
SHOES
FOR

LITTLE GENTS, sizes to 8½ 13,
at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

YOUTHS, sizes 12 to 2, at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BOYS, sizes 2½, to 5½ at from
\$1.00 TO \$3.50.

GIRLS' SHOES at from
75c TO \$2.00.

Largest Stock
in Town . . .

BENDHEIM'S.

All Tan Shoes at Cost.

BOYS AND GIRLS

GARBAGE.

Manager Bursner Aims to Meet the
Legitimate Claims of the
Public.

If any of our readers will take the
trouble and time to go to the foot
of Market street and make a personal
inspection of the garbage furnace
there, the rules and discipline en-
forced, and note the energy displayed
in burning the same by night and by
day, and the efforts made to save the
immediate community from any an-
noyance, they will reach the verdict
that grumblers and kickers have been
painting fancy pictures for the pub-
lic eye. We believe this method of
disposing of garbage to be an actual
necessity for our city, and we believe
that the charges made for removing
and burning garbage are very reason-
able, and shall continue to so be-
lieve until absolute proof to the con-
trary causes us to change our opin-
ion. Further, we have the assurance
from the lips of Manager Robert
Bursner that all legitimate complaints
will receive careful and immediate at-
tention, and any objectionable fea-
tures temporarily existing, from any
cause, shall be remedied without de-
lay.

FAIR PLAY.

A store which does a fair and
square business, and makes only a
fair profit, can't sell you a suit worth
\$16, \$18 and \$20, for \$10 or \$11. All
stores advertising to do this must
make tremendous profits early in the
season. For your next suit, try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

DANDY NICE BASS.

And the Youngster Assured the Scribe
That He Used "Johnny Cross"
as Bait.

He was a very proud boy, and the
center of admiration for the time be-
ing. We met him coming up lower
Market street on Saturday afternoon
with a handsome light bamboo fishing

pole in his left hand, and a superb
black bass dangling from the end of
a string grasped in his right hand.
The boys were flocking about him as
he marched proudly along the thor-
oughfare, answering questions as to
where he had caught the beauty, how
much did it weigh, what kind of bait
he had used, etc., etc. We crowded
our way to his presence and queried:
"What bait did you use?"

"Johnny Cross," was the laughing
answer.

"What's 'Johnny Cross?'" was our
next query.

"Oh, don't you know?" and the
youngster looked at us in gentle pity,
evidently thinking that our education
had been sadly neglected; and then he
made reply:

"Why, a Johnny Cross is just craw-
fish. I thought everybody knew that."

"Johnny Cross" or "crawfish" had
brought the lucky youngster a nice
prize, fully 15 inches in length and
built in proportion, and we no longer
wonder why the boys love to fish in
the waters of the Ohio.

A firm that makes you pay \$15, \$18
and \$20 a suit early in the season and
then afford to sell them for \$10 or \$11
later, must surely make an awful big
profit on their goods. Do you see
the point? For your next suit try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

MAYOR DAVIDSON.

Christian Ladies Return Thanks to the
Mayor for Unselfish
Kindness.

Editor News Review—Permit us to
make use of your paper for the pur-
pose of thanking Mayor Davidson for
his unselfish kindness in the perform-
ance of a good act which was brought
to our consideration. His honor
spared no pains in aiding us to the
best of his ability.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

All the news in the News Review.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager and Proprietor.

(Entered as second class matter at the
East Liverpool, Ohio, postoffice.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and
Canada.)

One year in advance.....\$5 00
Three months..... 1 25
By the week..... 10

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

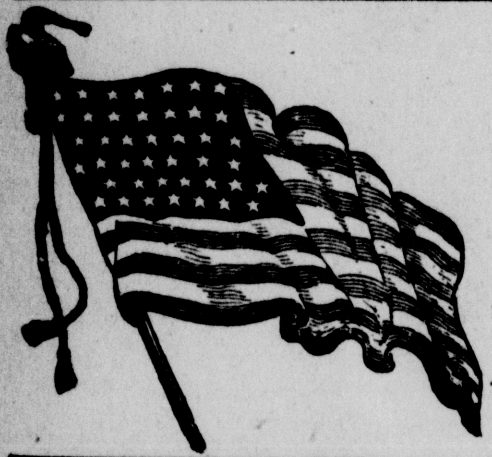
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 10.

- 1594—Sir Humphrey Gilbert was
drowned off the Azores with
all his crew; born 1589.
- 1780—Stephen Sewall, famous
chief justice of Massachu-
setts, died.
- 1787—John Jordan Crittenden,
famous for his peace meas-
ures, was born in Woodford
county, Ky.; died 1863.
- 1797—Mrs. Godwin (Mary Well-
stonecraft), famous innovator
in social matters, died; born 1759.
- 1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
- 1845—Judge Joseph Story, eminent American ju-
rist and justice of the United States supreme
court, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1779.
Judge Story was a graduate of Harvard.
President Madison appointed him a justice of
the United States supreme court when he was
but 32 years of age, the youngest incumbent
ever known for such a high position either in
England or America. He served in the court
34 years.
- 1855—Harrison Millard, popular song writer, died
in New York city; born 1831.
- 1896—Luigi Palmieri, noted Italian meteorologist,
died at Rome; born 1897.
- 1898—Appalling loss of life in a West India hurri-
cane. Empress Elizabeth of Austria killed by
an Italian anarchist at Geneva.



Crittenden.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

STATE.
Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Food Commissioner,
JOE E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.
Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.
COUNTY.
Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES,
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes
the gold standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer than
I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon.

William Jennings Bryan in a speech
at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16,
1896.

THE BOYCOTT.

'Tis a two-edged sword and a very
dangerous weapon to handle.

DEAR BOY LETTER.

Turn to the second page of today's
News Review and read this letter. 'Tis
rich, racy, solid and loyal.

MOONLIGHT PICNICS.

Let some of the mothers of East
Liverpool tell of the dread in their
hearts respecting such gatherings.

THE DEAD BABY.

The death of the dear little one,
under such circumstances and sur-
roundings, is indeed sad to think of.

EGOTISM.

Don't imagine that all of the wis-
dom and smartness and business like
characteristics and astuteness and vir-
tues of the world rest under your hat.
There are others.

AGUINALDO.

Aid and comfort and ballots for
Bryan means aid and comfort and bal-
lots for Aguinaldo and his bolo men—
bolos used for the assassination of
American soldiers. Who says the
above? Aguinaldo and his cabinet.
No man in all this land can success-
fully deny this.

THE TEXAS HORROR.

The news from Galveston, Texas,
has sent a thrill of horror all over
this nation. Put yourselves in the
places of the inhabitants, of the suf-
ferers, of the survivors. The human-
ity loving people of the nation will
respond to the call for help. They
have never failed. They never will.

COMMUNION.

It was a wonderful sight in one of
our churches on Sunday morning to
witness a great mass of people reded-
icating themselves to the service of
the Master. If the various churches
of the city of East Liverpool line up
in the same manner, and if each indi-
vidual member shall remain true to
his and her pledge, each dominant
evil in this city will be compelled to
vacate the municipality and seek
more congenial quarters elsewhere.

IMPERIALISM.

If to be an advocate and backer
and sustainer and helper and well
wisher and sympathizer of the boys
of our country who are carrying Old
Glory in China and the Philippines
constitutes one an "imperialist," then
is the News Review an imperialist,
from the ground up, from center to
circumference, and glories in the title,
and flings defiance in the face and
teeth of the man who would not be
an imperialist, in the light of such a
definition.

GOLD STANDARD.

Bryan has given, time and again,
in his speeches, the assurance that
the gold standard shall not control na-
tional financial affairs in case of his
election. We, as a people, are prosper-
ing wonderfully under a gold
standard and a protective tariff. Will-
iam Jennings Bryan is the active, pro-
nounced and unrelenting foe and op-
ponent of each of these grandly es-
sential features, and, in case of his
election, he will do his best to destroy
them. In other words, he will unset-
tle the existing conditions of affairs,
make play in favor of free trade, force
to the limit the silver craze, destroy
the confidence of the civilized world
respecting our currency, and wreck
and ruin business establishments on
every hand; and, as a natural se-
quence, throw workmen out of em-
ployment on every side. Can any
American workman cast his ballot in
favor of a visionary who would thus
trifle with the vital interests of the
nation, and bring disaster upon the
masses?

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of William
McKinley is a strong one from every
standpoint. It carries conviction with
it in the mind of every fair and un-
prejudiced reader. There is no shirk-
ing of any vital measure. The money
issue is met squarely, as becomes a
man confident of the justice and right
of his position. There is no shadow
of backing down respecting the Phil-
ippine question. This matter was
carefully studied at its inception—
studied in the interest of the masses
—of the nation at large; and the his-
tory of the struggle in that part of
the United States stamps William Mc-
Kinley as statesman and patriot. Mr.
McKinley pays a rich tribute to the
soldiers of our common land, the men
who rallied to the support of Old
Glory in our late troubles, coming
from north and south, from east and
west, and fittingly says:

"The nation faces the new century
gratefully and hopefully, with increas-
ing love of country, with firm faith in
its pure institutions, and with high
resolve that they shall not perish
from the earth."

Read the message in our issue of
today very carefully. It is full of
good meat for the man who loves his
country, and is especially good read-
ing for the toilers of the nation.

IN THE POTTERIES.

SOME ITEMS GATHERED IN THE
LOCAL PLANTS.

Two Thompson Pottery Employees
Matched for a 100-Yard
Foot Race.

Erastus Phillips and William Far-
rell, both of whom are employed at
the Thompson pottery, have been
matched to run 100 yards for \$50 a
side, \$15 aside having been put up.

It is not known where the match
will be run, but it is thought it will
be pulled off at Columbian park.

Clay making at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery will be commenced this
week and the pottery will be in full
operation in two weeks.

Clarence Miller, a presser who has
been employed at the Sevres China
works, left this morning for Sebring,
where he has accepted a similar posi-
tion.

B. M. Bell, who has been employed
as a kilndrawer at Laughlin pottery
No. 1, has resigned his position and
has gone to the Pioneer pottery at
Wellsville, where he will take a posi-
tion as kilnplacer.

A cog wheel broke Saturday on one
one of the engines at the Taylor, Lee
& Smith pottery and it will be some
time before it can be repaired.

When you buy your suit, don't for-
get that we keep the largest line and
best up-to-date hats in the city.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS.

These Be Lovers of Humanity—They
Take Rank With the "Cheerful
Givers."

A fine looking workman, clad in his
working suit, left a contribution for
the India famine sufferers this morn-
ing. He would not have his name
published. He will be known at the
right time, in the right place.

A dear little boy, apparently about
12 years years of age, left a liberal
contribution at this office this after-
noon. Questioned as to the name of
the giver, he replied that he did not
want the name given. In the name
of the Master, we ask a rich blessing
upon the lad and upon his dear ones.
Such lovers of humanity are a credit
to the city of East Liverpool. Do
you want a share of the Master's bless-
ing?

The contributions went forward this
afternoon.

We are now ready to show you our
fall clothing.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EVERYBODY SAYS

WE
SELL
THE
BEST
SHOES
FOR

LITTLE GENTS, sizes to 8½ 13,
at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

YOUTHS, sizes 12 to 2, at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BOYS, sizes 2½, to 5½ at from
\$1.00 TO \$3.50.

GIRLS' SHOES at from
75c TO \$2.00.



Largest Stock
in Town . . .

BENDHEIM'S.

All Tan Shoes at Cost.

BOYS AND GIRLS

GARBAGE.

Manager Bursner Aims to Meet the
Legitimate Claims of the
Public.

If any of our readers will take the
trouble and time to go to the foot
of Market street and make a personal
inspection of the garbage furnace
there, the rules and discipline en-
forced, and note the energy displayed
in burning the same by night and by
day, and the efforts made to save the
immediate community from any an-
noyance, they will reach the verdict
that grumblers and kickers have been
painting fancy pictures for the pub-
lic eye. We believe this method of
disposing of garbage to be an actual
necessity for our city, and we believe
that the charges made for removing
and burning garbage are very reason-
able, and shall continue to so be-
lieve until absolute proof to the con-
trary causes us to change our opin-
ion. Further, we have the assurance
from the lips of Manager Robert
Bursner that all legitimate complaints
will receive careful and immediate at-
tention, and any objectionable fea-
tures temporarily existing, from any
cause, shall be remedied without de-
lay.

FAIR PLAY.

A store which does a fair and
square business, and makes only a
fair profit, can't sell you a suit worth
\$16, \$18 and \$20, for \$10 or \$11. All
stores advertising to do this must
make tremendous profits early in the
season. For your next suit, try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

DANDY NICE BASS.

And the Youngster Assured the Scribe
That He Used "Johnny Cross"
as Bait.

He was a very proud boy, and the
center of admiration for the time be-
ing. We met him coming up lower
Market street on Saturday afternoon
with a handsome light bamboo fishing

pole in his left hand, and a superb
black bass dangling from the end of
a string grasped in his right hand.
The boys were flocking about him as
he marched proudly along the thor-
oughfare, answering questions as to
where he had caught the beauty, how
much did it weigh, what kind of bait
he had used, etc., etc. We crowded
our way to his presence and queried:
"What bait did you use?"
"Johnny Cross," was the laughing
answer.

"What's 'Johnny Cross?'" was our
next query.

"Oh, don't you know?" and the
youngster looked at us in gentle pity,
evidently thinking that our education
had been sadly neglected; and then he
made reply:

"Why, a Johnny Cross is just craw-
fish. I thought everybody knew that."

"Johnny Cross" or "crawfish" had
brought the lucky youngster a nice
prize, fully 15 inches in length and
built in proportion, and we no longer
wonder why the boys love to fish in
the waters of the Ohio.

A firm that makes you pay \$15, \$18
and \$20 a suit early in the season and
then afford to sell them for \$10 or \$11
later, must surely make an awful big
profit on their goods. Do you see
the point? For your next suit try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

MAYOR DAVIDSON.

Christian Ladies Return Thanks to the
Mayor for Unselfish
Kindness.

Editor News Review—Permit us to
make use of your paper for the pur-
pose of thanking Mayor Davidson for
his unselfish kindness in the perform-
ance of a good act which was brought
to our consideration. His honor
spared no pains in aiding us to the
best of his ability.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

All the news in the News Review.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager and Proprietor.

(Entered as second class matter at the
East Liverpool, Ohio, postoffice.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and
Canada.)

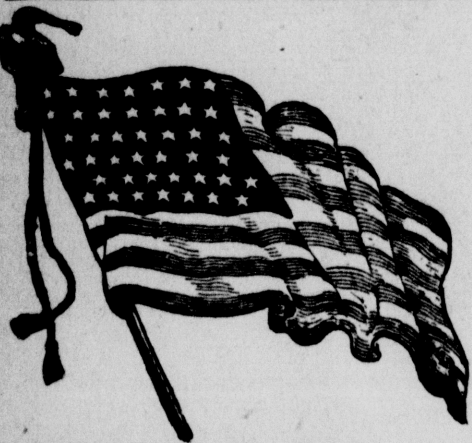
One year in advance.....\$5 00
Three months..... 1 25
By the week..... 10

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 10.

1584—Sir Humphrey Gilbert was
drowned off the Azores with
all his crew; born 1539.
1760—Stephen Sewall, famous
chief justice of Massachu-
setts, died.
1787—John Jordan Crittenden,
famous for his peace meas-
ures, was born in Woodford
county, Ky.; died 1863.
1797—Mrs. Godwin (Mary Woll-
stonecraft), famous innovator
in social matters, died; born 1759.
1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
1848—Judge Joseph Story, eminent American ju-
rist and justice of the United States supreme
court, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1779.
Judge Story was a graduate of Harvard.
President Madison appointed him a justice of
the United States supreme court when he was
but 32 years of age, the youngest incumbent
ever known for such a high position either in
England or America. He served in the court
34 years.
1866—Harrison Millard, popular song writer, died
in New York city; born 1831.
1896—Luigi Palmieri, noted Italian meteorologist,
died at Rome; born 1807.
1900—Appalling loss of life in a West India hurri-
cane. Empress Elizabeth of Austria killed by
an Italian anarchist at Geneva.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

STATE.
Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Food Commissioner,
JOE E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. SONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.

Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.
Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES.
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes
the gold standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer than
I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon.

William Jennings Bryan in a speech
at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16,
1896.

THE BOYCOTT.

'Tis a two-edged sword and a very
dangerous weapon to handle.

DEAR BOY LETTER.

Turn to the second page of today's
News Review and read this letter. 'Tis
rich, racy, solid and loyal.

MOONLIGHT PICNICS.

Let some of the mothers of East
Liverpool tell of the dread in their
hearts respecting such gatherings.

THE DEAD BABY.

The death of the dear little one,
under such circumstances and sur-
roundings, is indeed sad to think of.

EGOTISM.

Don't imagine that all of the wis-
dom and smartness and business like
characteristics and astuteness and vir-
tues of the world rest under your hat.
There are others.

AGUINALDO.

Aid and comfort and ballots for
Bryan means aid and comfort and bal-
lots for Aguinaldo and his bolo men—
bolos used for the assassination of
American soldiers. Who says the
above? Aguinaldo and his cabinet.
No man in all this land can success-
fully deny this.

THE TEXAS HORROR.

The news from Galveston, Texas,
has sent a thrill of horror all over
this nation. Put yourselves in the
places of the inhabitants, of the suf-
ferers, of the survivors. The human-
ity loving people of the nation will
respond to the call for help. They
have never failed. They never will.

COMMUNION.

It was a wonderful sight in one of
our churches on Sunday morning to
witness a great mass of people reded-
icating themselves to the service of
the Master. If the various churches
of the city of East Liverpool line up
in the same manner, and if each in-
dividual member shall remain true to
his and her pledge, each dominant
evil in this city will be compelled to
vacate the municipality and seek
more congenial quarters elsewhere.

IMPERIALISM.

If to be an advocate and backer
and sustainer and helper and well
wisher and sympathizer of the boys
of our country who are carrying Old
Glory in China and the Philippines
constitutes one an "imperialist," then
is the News Review an imperialist,
from the ground up, from center to
circumference, and glories in the title,
and flings defiance in the face and
teeth of the man who would not be
an imperialist, in the light of such a
definition.

GOLD STANDARD.

Bryan has given, time and again,
in his speeches, the assurance that
the gold standard shall not control na-
tional financial affairs in case of his
election. We, as a people, are pros-
pering wonderfully under a gold
standard and a protective tariff. Wil-
liam Jennings Bryan is the active, pro-
nounced and unrelenting foe and op-
ponent of each of these grandly es-
sential features, and, in case of his
election, he will do his best to destroy
them. In other words, he will unset-
tle the existing conditions of affairs,
make play in favor of free trade, force
to the limit the silver craze, destroy
the confidence of the civilized world
respecting our currency, and wreck
and ruin business establishments on
every hand; and, as a natural se-
quence, throw workmen out of em-
ployment on every side. Can any
American workman cast his ballot in
favor of a visionary who would thus
trifle with the vital interests of the
nation, and bring disaster upon the
masses?

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of William
McKinley is a strong one from every
standpoint. It carries conviction with
it in the mind of every fair and un-
prejudiced reader. There is no shirk-
ing of any vital measure. The money
issue is met squarely, as becomes a
man confident of the justice and right
of his position. There is no shadow
of backing down respecting the Phil-
ippine question. This matter was
carefully studied at its inception—
studied in the interest of the masses
—of the nation at large; and the his-
tory of the struggle in that part of
the United States stamps William Mc-
Kinley as statesman and patriot. Mr.
McKinley pays a rich tribute to the
soldiers of our common land, the men
who rallied to the support of Old
Glory in our late troubles, coming
from north and south, from east and
west, and fittingly says:

"The nation faces the new century
gratefully and hopefully, with increas-
ing love of country, with firm faith in
its pure institutions, and with high
resolve that they shall not perish
from the earth."

Read the message in our issue of
today very carefully. It is full of
good meat for the man who loves his
country, and is especially good read-
ing for the toilers of the nation.

IN THE POTTERIES.

SOME ITEMS GATHERED IN THE
LOCAL PLANTS.

Two Thompson Pottery Employees
Matched for a 100-Yard
Foot Race.

Erastus Phillips and William Far-
rell, both of whom are employed at
the Thompson pottery, have been
matched to run 100 yards for \$50 a
side, \$15 aside having been put up.

It is not known where the match
will be run, but it is thought it will
be pulled off at Columbian park.

Clay making at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery will be commenced this
week and the pottery will be in full
operation in two weeks.

Clarence Miller, a presser who has
been employed at the Sevres China
works, left this morning for Sebring,
where he has accepted a similar posi-
tion.

B. M. Bell, who has been employed
as a kilndrawer at Laughlin pottery
No. 1, has resigned his position and
has gone to the Pioneer pottery at
Wellsville, where he will take a posi-
tion as kilnplacer.

A cog wheel broke Saturday on one
one of the engines at the Taylor, Lee
& Smith pottery and it will be some
time before it can be repaired.

When you buy your suit, don't for-
get that we keep the largest line and
best up-to-date hats in the city.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS.

These Be Lovers of Humanity—They
Take Rank With the "Cheerful
Givers."

A fine looking workman, clad in his
working suit, left a contribution for
the India famine sufferers this morn-
ing. He would not have his name
published. He will be known at the
right time, in the right place.

A dear little boy, apparently about
12 years years of age, left a liberal
contribution at this office this after-
noon. Questioned as to the name of
the giver, he replied that he did not
want the name given. In the name
of the Master, we ask a rich blessing
upon the lad and upon his dear ones.
Such lovers of humanity are a credit
to the city of East Liverpool. Do
you want a share of the Master's les-
sing?

The contributions went forward this
afternoon.

We are now ready to show you our
fall clothing.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EVERYBODY SAYS

WE
SELL
THE
BEST
SHOES
FOR

LITTLE GENTS, sizes to 8½ 13,
at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

YOUTHS, sizes 12 to 2, at
\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

BOYS, sizes 2½, to 5½ at from
\$1.00 TO \$3.50.

GIRLS' SHOES at from
75c TO \$2.00.



Largest Stock
in Town . . .

BENDHEIM'S.

All Tan Shoes at Cost.

BOYS AND GIRLS

GARBAGE.

Manager Bursner Aims to Meet the
Legitimate Claims of the
Public.

If any of our readers will take the
trouble and time to go to the foot
of Market street and make a personal
inspection of the garbage furnace
there, the rules and discipline en-
forced, and note the energy displayed
in burning the same by night and by
day, and the efforts made to save the
immediate community from any an-
noyance, they will reach the verdict
that grumblers and kickers have been
painting fancy pictures for the pub-
lic eye. We believe this method of
disposing of garbage to be an actual
necessity for our city, and we believe
that the charges made for removing
and burning garbage are very rea-
sonable, and shall continue to so be-
lieve until absolute proof to the con-
trary causes us to change our opin-
ion. Further, we have the assurance
from the lips of Manager Robert
Bursner that all legitimate complaints
will receive careful and immediate at-
tention, and any objectionable fea-
tures temporarily existing, from any
cause, shall be remedied without de-
lay.

FAIR PLAY.

A store which does a fair and
square business, and makes only a
fair profit, can't sell you a suit worth
\$16, \$18 and \$20, for \$10 or \$11. All
stores advertising to do this must
make tremendous profits early in the
season. For your next suit, try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

DANDY NICE BASS.

And the Youngster Assured the Scribe
That He Used "Johnny Cross"
as Bait.

He was a very proud boy, and the
center of admiration for the time be-
ing. We met him coming up lower
Market street on Saturday afternoon
with a handsome light bamboo fishing

pole in his left hand, and a superb
black bass dangling from the end of
a string grasped in his right hand.
The boys were flocking about him as
he marched proudly along the thor-
oughfare, answering questions as to
where he had caught the beauty, how
much did it weigh, what kind of bait
he had used, etc., etc. We crowded
our way to his presence and queried:
"What bait did you use?"
"Johnny Cross," was the laughing
answer.

"What's 'Johnny Cross'?" was our
next query.

"Oh, don't you know?" and the
youngster looked at us in gentle pity,
evidently thinking that our education
had been sadly neglected; and then he
made reply:

"Why, a Johnny Cross is just craw-
fish. I thought everybody knew that."

"Johnny Cross" or "crawfish" had
brought the lucky youngster a nice
prize, fully 15 inches in length and
built in proportion, and we no longer
wonder why the boys love to fish in
the waters of the Ohio.

A firm that makes you pay \$15, \$18
and \$20 a suit early in the season and
then afford to sell them for \$10 or \$11
later, must surely make an awful big
profit on their goods. Do you see
the point? For your next suit try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

MAYOR DAVIDSON.

Christian Ladies Return Thanks to the
Mayor for Unselfish
Kindness.

Editor News Review—Permit us to
make use of your paper for the pur-
pose of thanking Mayor Davidson for
his unselfish kindness in the perfor-
mance of a good act which was brought
to our consideration. His honor
spared no pains in aiding us to the
best of his ability.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

All the news in the News Review.

FOWLER'S HORSE HAD DISAPPEARED

He Returned to Chester Saturday Night and Got Ready to Go Home.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED

Suspicious Looking People Crossed the Bridge at an Early Hour Saturday Evening.

FOUND YESTERDAY MORNING

O. S. Fowler came to the city Sunday morning and informed the authorities here that a horse had been stolen in Chester Saturday evening, and they had good reason for believing the thieves came in this direction. Thomas Fowler, son of Mrs. Richard Fowler, residing five miles back in the country from Chester, drove the horse to that place Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and when he returned for the animal some time afterward it had disappeared and no trace of it could be found.

Inquiry was made at the toll house which elicited the information that two suspicious characters had passed over during the evening. The attention of the toll men were attracted by the fact that one of the parties was not familiar with the price charged for a rig and in the other case the man seemed in such a hurry that he ran his horse the entire distance from one end of the bridge to the other, which looked very suspicious.

Chief Thompson promised to do all in his power to find the thief and referred the parties to Justice of the Peace Johnson, of Chester, and they left the city for the purpose of finding that official.

The stolen animal is a brown mare with no distinctive marks by which it could be identified, although it was attached to a new buggy and the owners believe the turnout could be located easily by that.

The horse and buggy was found yesterday morning just over the Pennsylvania line. It is thought parties drove the rig away and abandoned it near the place where it was found.

HE MAY DIE.

M'CREA DREAMED HE WAS IN A WRECK.

Wrapped the Bed Clothes Around Him And Jumped from a Window.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Clifford M'Crear, a young school teacher whose home is in New Garden, leaped from a second-story window in a hotel in Kensington Saturday night and may die.

While sleeping he dreamed of being in a railroad wreck, and grabbing the clothes from the bed, he made the leap.

His arm was broken in two places, hip split open to the bone, making a wound about 15 inches long and his back injured to such an extent that it is feared that it is broken.

He was to have opened a term of school in Carroll county next Monday.

We do not charge you from \$15 to \$20 for a suit that you can buy later for \$10 or \$11.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Will be Married.

Merwood D. Morris and Miss Mary Pasco, of this city, will be married by Squire Rose this evening.

A RUMOR.

THAT COLUMBIAN PARK WILL BE SOLD

To the East Liverpool Street Railway Company And Many Improvements Made.

A rumor was current today to the effect that negotiations were pending whereby Columbian park would soon be in the hands of the East Liverpool Street Railway company.

If the deal goes through the park will immediately undergo a thorough remodeling process, at the end of which a pleasure resort second to none in this section of the state will be the result.

Little or no improvement has been made during the present season and the parties now interested in its purchase propose to spare no expense in making the park one of the most popular resorts in Ohio.

ON A WAGER.

A Greek Doctor is Making a Tour of the United States.

Dr. P. G. P. Attis and wife, his private secretary, John Kerims, accompanied by John Thomas and James Demas, arrived in the city last night from Pittsburg.

According to the story told by Attis he was married in London in June and immediately started out on a wedding tour and a wager. The wager says he must travel over the United States and in 12 months return to London with \$25,000, which he has made in that time or forfeit \$25,000, the amount of the wager.

The party left this afternoon for Steubenville and will go from there to Cincinnati.

They are all Greeks and Attis makes his money by publishing a paper called "How to Make a Fortune."

He carries papers with him to prove that he is not a fraud.

BRADSHAW IS CROWDED

One of the Grades Must be Brought to the Central School Building in Consequence.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Bradshaw avenue school one of the grades will be moved to the Central building.

The committee from the board are contemplating changing the boundary lines so as to include much of the territory in the vicinity of Bradshaw avenue.

The opinion is now expressed that a mistake was made in building but two rooms in the school there, as the building is not large enough to accommodate the pupils who are entitled to attend school there.

PLAY BALL

East Liverpool and Wellsville Clerks Will Cross Bats Tomorrow.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville will play ball tomorrow and will line up as follows:

East Liverpool—McClure, catcher; Wheatly, pitcher; Steinfeld or Lewis, short; Wallace, first; Dawson, second; Bence, third; Little, left; Gamble, middle; Shenkel or Bullock, right.

Wellsville—Russell or Schultz, catcher; Alexander, pitcher; Cummings, short; Congo, first; Daughaday, second; Grimm, third; McIlhane, left; Haxelock, middle; Turner, right.

Harrington is Home.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, Rhode Island, has returned to the city, continuing his association with Smith & Phillips. Mr. Harrington is now prepared to tune pianos in a thorough and first-class manner and can be found at the music store of Smith & Phillips.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—James Smith was in Beaver Saturday.

—William Phillips spent Sunday at Lisbon.

—J. B. Gladden spent Sunday in Pittsburg.

—Tom Wyllie has returned from a visit at Pittsburg.

—Thomas Farrell, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green spent Sunday at Sebring.

—Percy Frost, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—O. O. Eideneir, of Cleveland, was in the city yesterday.

—J. E. McDonald spent the day in Cumberland on business.

—Ed Morley went to Steubenville this morning on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodwin spent Sunday at Bridgeport.

—Justice McLane is in New Cumberland today on business.

—James Barker, of Akron, visited his family here over Sunday.

—Homer J. Taylor left Saturday for a business trip to Cleveland.

—M. J. and Leiper McLane left Saturday for a visit at Pittsburg.

—M. M. Huston spent Sunday at Columbiana with his wife and daughter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vodrey and children left Saturday for Atlantic City.

—Robert Baxter has returned to the city after spending a week at Cleveland.

—Miss Mary Brown left Saturday for a visit at Wheeling and Steubenville.

—Baggage Agent G. B. Smith spent Sunday with his mother near Salineville.

—Mrs. Thomas Nagle left Saturday for a week's visit with relatives at Wheeling.

—John Caton left this morning for Woodfield, where he has accepted a position as barber.

—Mrs. J. M. Manor, of Jefferson street, will leave tomorrow for a visit with her country friends.

—W. R. Montgomery, manager of the Columbiana County Telephone company, spent Sunday at Salem.

—Mrs. Nancy Shotwell and daughter returned to their home in Cadiz Saturday after a week's visit at Clarkston.

—James Ryan, assistant ticket agent at the Cleveland & Pittsburg station, spent Sunday with his parents at Ravenna.

—Mrs. N. A. Snook left Saturday for Steubenville, where she will visit for a few days and then return to her home in Salem.

—Mrs. William Cable returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, Cook street.

—Miss Nellie Baillie returned to her home in Pittsburg Saturday after a week's visit with Misses Nina and Anne Lee, Fifth street.

—Miss Bessie, daughter of George Huston, Fifth street, left this morning for Worcester for the purpose of taking instruction in art and music.

GOOD SERMONS

Were Delivered at the First Presbyterian Church by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, of Columbus, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday and delivered two very good sermons.

At the evening service one of the glass globes fell from the middle chandelier, but luckily did not hit any person.

Dr. Taylor caused a smile by remarking: "I guess I will not preach with so much vim."

Buy your boy a nice, nobby fall suit at

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE PICNIC.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD AT ROCK SPRINGS.

Hancock County People Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves Last Saturday.

The annual Hancock county picnic held at Rock Springs Saturday was attended by an immense crowd.

In the morning the Collier base ball club defeated Chester by a score of 17 to 3.

The afternoon game between the Eclipse and New Cumberland resulted in a victory for the latter club by a score of 11 to 10. During the game J. Heckathorne put the ball over the right field fence for a home run.

Miss Allie Laughlin sang a very beautiful solo which was heartily enjoyed.

During the day the picnickers consumed 75 gallons of ice cream.

A Family Fight.

A scene of domestic infelicity was enacted at a Southside home Saturday night. An East Liverpool young man went over the river in a skiff and went to the home of his sister and wanted to bring her back with him. Just as they were about to depart her better half arrived and intercepted their progress with such persuasive means as rocks, and they had a general free-for-all fight. Before they finished it was hard to distinguish the principal actors from the rest of the crowd.

The racket caused by their loving words brought spectators from all over the lower part of Chester to see who was being murdered, but no one seems to have any adequate idea of what the row was about.

The Saddle Turned.

Joe Newell went to get on his horse the other day and the saddle turned, throwing him to the ground, with his foot still in the stirrup. The horse became frightened and began to run, dragging Mr. Newell several yards. He has some painful bruises, but is not seriously hurt.

Annual Meeting.

O. O. Allison leaves today for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will attend the annual meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Allison holds a state office in the organization. He will be accompanied by S. M. Newell.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Rev. Dr. Meechem will preach at the M. E. church, Chester, on Wednesday evening of this week, and will consult with the official brethren of the congregation as to fixing the date for the dedication of the edifice.

Chester Schools Opened.

The Chester schools opened today with a corps of three instructors. The enrollment is as follows: Miss Baxter's room, 29; Miss Hobbs' 36, and Miss Malada, 13.

Threatened With Fever.

Disaster is still dogging the footsteps of Jacob Groni. He is at present ill with fever and is threatened with a run of typhoid.

He is Moving.

Jim Gibson, of Turtle Creek, has rented a house of T. R. Cunningham and will move his family to Chester in a week or two.

Sold His Share.

Walter Morrow has sold his share in the Chester meat market to Mr. Carruthers.

It is Serious.

George Dornan, who cut his eyeball

with a penknife, has entirely lost the sight of his eye.

Personals.

Tom Patterson, of Fairview, is a Chester visitor today.

James Metz, of Gavers, Ohio, is in Chester on business.

Elmer Dornan spent Sunday at his home in New Cumberland.

George Morrow, of Pittsburg, is the guest of his brother, Walter Morrow, of Chester.

G. A. Arner is going this afternoon to Pittsburg, and from there he will go to Wheeling to take in the State fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville were Wheeling visitors Sunday.

J. E. Nickle, of Fairview, is in Chester today.

Dick Johnson will spend fair week in Wheeling.

Miss Flora Grimes, of New Cumberland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGlumphy.

Buy your next suit of a firm which makes a fair, living profit. One which makes their own goods, and are able to save you the middleman's profit. THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EAST END. CHANGES

Are Being Made at the Car Barn And the Power House.

A number of changes are being made at the car barns and power house. The summer car barn has been raised on jack screws preparatory to moving it back against the railroad track. The tracks are all torn up and the switches will be changed so that all the tracks in the interior can be surveyed from the office. The addition to the power house is completed.

Going to Scio.

Squire Carman has returned from a visit in Bethany, Pa. He was joined at Paris by his daughter, Miss Maude Carman, who will spend a few days in East End and then go to Scio to teach English literature in Scio college.

Into the Union.

The Southside street car men were initiated into the union at the East End lodge rooms Saturday night, after which they had supper at the Todd House. East Enders seem to think they must have had a nice time.

Juniors Will Graduate.

The Junior League of the Second M. E. church will have a concert on the evening of the 23d, and on that occasion a number of the juniors will graduate into the Epworth League.

Will Meet Tonight.

The executive committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Presbyterian church will have a meeting tonight.

A Meeting Thursday.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Personals.

W. E. Evans is spending a week at his home in Bulger.

Frank Orr, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, N. J. Orr, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Gus Branburg has returned from a trip to Cambridge Springs.

How do you take the idea of paying \$18 or \$20 for a suit, and then go home and find that your neighbor got the same suit for \$10 or \$11. Try THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

FOWLER'S HORSE HAD DISAPPEARED

He Returned to Chester Saturday Night and Got Ready to Go Home.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED

Suspicious Looking People Crossed the Bridge at an Early Hour Saturday Evening.

FOUND YESTERDAY MORNING

O. S. Fowler came to the city Sunday morning and informed the authorities here that a horse had been stolen in Chester Saturday evening, and they had good reason for believing the thieves came in this direction.

Thomas Fowler, son of Mrs. Richard Fowler, residing five miles back in the country from Chester, drove the horse to that place Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and when he returned for the animal some time afterward it had disappeared and no trace of it could be found.

Inquiry was made at the toll house which elicited the information that two suspicious characters had passed over during the evening. The attention of the toll men were attracted by the fact that one of the parties was not familiar with the price charged for a rig and in the other case the man seemed in such a hurry that he ran his horse the entire distance from one end of the bridge to the other, which looked very suspicious.

Chief Thompson promised to do all in his power to find the thief and referred the parties to Justice of the Peace Johnson, of Chester, and they left the city for the purpose of finding that official.

The stolen animal is a brown mare with no distinctive marks by which it could be identified, although it was attached to a new buggy and the owners believe the turnout could be located easily by that.

The horse and buggy was found yesterday morning just over the Pennsylvania line. It is thought parties drove the rig away and abandoned it near the place where it was found.

HE MAY DIE.

M'CREA DREAMED HE WAS IN A WRECK.

Wrapped the Bed Clothes Around Him And Jumped from a Window.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Clifford M'Creia, a young school teacher whose home is in New Garden, leaped from a second-story window in a hotel in Kensington Saturday night and may die.

While sleeping he dreamed of being in a railroad wreck, and grabbing the clothes from the bed, he made the leap.

His arm was broken in two places, his hip split open to the bone, making a wound about 15 inches long and his back injured to such an extent that it is feared that it is broken.

He was to have opened a term of school in Carroll county next Monday.

We do not charge you from \$15 to \$20 for a suit that you can buy later for \$10 or \$11.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Will be Married.
Merwood D. Morris and Miss Mary Pasco, of this city, will be married by Squire Rose this evening.

A RUMOR.

THAT COLUMBIAN PARK WILL BE SOLD

To the East Liverpool Street Railway Company And Many Improvements Made.

A rumor was current today to the effect that negotiations were pending whereby Columbian park would soon be in the hands of the East Liverpool Street Railway company.

If the deal goes through the park will immediately undergo a thorough remodeling process, at the end of which a pleasure resort second to none in this section of the state will be the result.

Little or no improvement has been made during the present season and the parties now interested in its purchase propose to spare no expense in making the park one of the most popular resorts in Ohio.

ON A WAGER.

A Greek Doctor is Making a Tour of the United States.

Dr. P. G. P. Attis and wife, his private secretary, John Kerims, accompanied by John Thomas and James Demas, arrived in the city last night from Pittsburgh.

According to the story told by Attis he was married in London in June and immediately started out on a wedding tour and a wager. The wager says he must travel over the United States and in 12 months return to London with \$25,000, which he has made in that time or forfeit \$25,000, the amount of the wager.

The party left this afternoon for Steubenville and will go from there to Cincinnati.

They are all Greeks and Attis makes his money by publishing a paper called "How to Make a Fortune."

He carries papers with him to prove that he is not a fraud.

BRADSHAW IS CROWDED

One of the Grades Must be Brought to the Central School Building in Consequence.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Bradshaw avenue school one of the grades will be moved to the Central building.

The committee from the board are contemplating changing the boundary lines so as to include much of the territory in the vicinity of Bradshaw avenue.

The opinion is now expressed that a mistake was made in building but two rooms in the school there, as the building is not large enough to accommodate the pupils who are entitled to attend school there.

PLAY BALL

East Liverpool and Wellsville Clerks Will Cross Bats Tomorrow.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville will play ball tomorrow and will line up as follows:

East Liverpool—McClure, catcher; Wheatly, pitcher; Steinfeld or Lewis, short; Wallace, first; Dawson, second; Bence, third; Little, left; Gamble, middle; Shenkel or Bullock, right.

Wellsville—Russell or Schultz, catcher; Alexander, pitcher; Cummings, short; Congo, first; Daughaday, second; Grimm, third; McIlhane, left; Hazelock, middle; Turner, right.

Harrington is Home.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, Rhode Island, has returned to the city, continuing his association with Smith & Phillips. Mr. Harrington is now prepared to tune pianos in a thorough and first-class manner and can be found at the music store of Smith & Phillips.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—James Smith was in Beaver Saturday.

—William Phillips spent Sunday at Lisbon.

—J. B. Gladden spent Sunday in Pittsburgh.

—Tom Wyllie has returned from a visit at Pittsburgh.

—Thomas Farrell, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green spent Sunday at Sebring.

—Percy Frost, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—O. O. Eldeneir, of Cleveland, was in the city yesterday.

—J. E. McDonald spent the day in Cumberland on business.

—Ed Morley went to Steubenville this morning on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodwin spent Sunday at Bridgeport.

—Justice McLane is in New Cumberland today on business.

—James Barker, of Akron, visited his family here over Sunday.

—Homer J. Taylor left Saturday for a business trip to Cleveland.

—M. J. and Leiper McLane left Saturday for a visit at Pittsburgh.

—M. M. Huston spent Sunday at Columbiana with his wife and daughter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vodrey and children left Saturday for Atlantic City.

—Robert Baxter has returned to the city after spending a week at Cleveland.

—Miss Mary Brown left Saturday for a visit at Wheeling and Steubenville.

—Baggage Agent G. B. Smith spent Sunday with his mother near Salineville.

—Mrs. Thomas Nagle left Saturday for a week's visit with relatives at Wheeling.

—John Caton left this morning for Woodfield, where he has accepted a position as barber.

—Mrs. J. M. Manor, of Jefferson street, will leave tomorrow for a visit with her country friends.

—W. R. Montgomery, manager of the Columbiana County Telephone company, spent Sunday at Salem.

—Mrs. Nancy Shotwell and daughter returned to their home in Cadiz Saturday after a week's visit at Clarkston.

—James Ryan, assistant ticket agent at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh station, spent Sunday with his parents at Ravenna.

—Mrs. N. A. Snook left Saturday for Steubenville, where she will visit for a few days and then return to her home in Salem.

—Mrs. William Cable returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, Cook street.

—Miss Nellie Baillie returned to her home in Pittsburgh Saturday after a week's visit with Misses Nina and Anne Lee, Fifth street.

—Miss Bessie, daughter of George Huston, Fifth street, left this morning for Worcester for the purpose of taking instruction in art and music.

GOOD SERMONS

Were Delivered at the First Presbyterian Church by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, of Columbus, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday and delivered two very good sermons.

At the evening service one of the glass globes fell from the middle chandelier, but luckily did not hit any person.

Dr. Taylor caused a smile by remarking: "I guess I will not preach with so much vim."

Buy your boy a nice, nobby fall suit at
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE PICNIC.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD AT ROCK SPRINGS.

Hancock County People Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves Last Saturday.

The annual Hancock county picnic held at Rock Springs Saturday was attended by an immense crowd.

In the morning the Collier base ball club defeated Chester by a score of 17 to 3.

The afternoon game between the Eclipse and New Cumberland resulted in a victory for the latter club by a score of 11 to 10. During the game J. Heckathorne put the ball over the right field fence for a home run.

Miss Allie Laughlin sang a very beautiful solo which was heartily enjoyed.

During the day the picnickers consumed 75 gallons of ice cream.

A Family Fight.

A scene of domestic infelicity was enacted at a Southside home Saturday night. An East Liverpool young man went over the river in a skiff and went to the home of his sister and wanted to bring her back with him. Just as they were about to depart her better half arrived and intercepted their progress with such persuasive means as rocks, and they had a general free-for-all fight. Before they finished it was hard to distinguish the principal actors from the rest of the crowd.

The racket caused by their loving words brought spectators from all over the lower part of Chester to see who was being murdered, but no one seems to have any adequate idea of what the row was about.

The Saddle Turned.

Joe Newell went to get on his horse the other day and the saddle turned, throwing him to the ground, with his foot still in the stirrup. The horse became frightened and began to run, dragging Mr. Newell several yards. He has some painful bruises, but is not seriously hurt.

Annual Meeting.

O. O. Allison leaves today for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will attend the annual meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Allison holds a state office in the organization. He will be accompanied by S. M. Newell.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Rev. Dr. Meechem will preach at the M. E. church, Chester, on Wednesday evening of this week, and will consult with the official brethren of the congregation as to fixing the date for the dedication of the edifice.

Chester Schools Opened.

The Chester schools opened today with a corps of three instructors. The enrollment is as follows: Miss Baxter's room, 29; Miss Hobbs' 36, and Miss Malada, 13.

Threatened With Fever.

Disaster is still dogging the footsteps of Jacob Groni. He is at present ill with fever and is threatened with a run of typhoid.

He is Moving.

Jim Gibson, of Turtle Creek, has rented a house of T. R. Cunningham and will move his family to Chester in a week or two.

Sold His Share.

Walter Morrow has sold his share in the Chester meat market to Mr. Carruthers.

It is Serious.

George Dornan, who cut his eyeball

with a penknife, has entirely lost the sight of his eye.

Personals.

Tom Patterson, of Fairview, is a Chester visitor today.

James Metz, of Gavers, Ohio, is in Chester on business.

Elmer Dornan spent Sunday at his home in New Cumberland.

George Morrow, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of his brother, Walter Morrow, of Chester.

G. A. Arner is going this afternoon to Pittsburgh, and from there he will go to Wheeling to take in the State fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville were Wheeling visitors Sunday.

J. E. Nickle, of Fairview, is in Chester today.

Dick Johnson will spend fair week in Wheeling.

Miss Flora Grimes, of New Cumberland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGlumphrey.

Buy your next suit of a firm which makes a fair, living profit. One which makes their own goods, and are able to save you the middleman's profit.
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EAST END.

CHANCES

Are Being Made at the Car Barn And the Power House.

A number of changes are being made at the car barns and power house. The summer car barn has been raised on jack screws preparatory to moving it back against the railroad track. The tracks are all torn up and the switches will be changed so that all the tracks in the interior can be surveyed from the office. The addition to the power house is completed.

Going to Scio.

Squire Carman has returned from a visit in Bethany, Pa. He was joined at Paris by his daughter, Miss Maude Carman, who will spend a few days in East End and then go to Scio to teach English literature in Scio college.

Into the Union.

The Southside street car men were initiated into the union at the East End lodge rooms Saturday night, after which they had supper at the Todd House. East Enders seem to think they must have had a nice time.

Juniors Will Graduate.

The Junior League of the Second M. E. church will have a concert on the evening of the 23d, and on that occasion a number of the juniors will graduate into the Epworth League.

Will Meet Tonight.

The executive committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Presbyterian church will have a meeting tonight.

A Meeting Thursday.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Personals.

W. E. Evans is spending a week at his home in Bulger.

Frank Orr, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, N. J. Orr, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Gus Branburg has returned from a trip to Cambridge Springs.

How do you take the idea of paying \$18 or \$20 for a suit, and then go home and find that your neighbor got the same suit for \$10 or \$11. Try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

FOWLER'S HORSE HAD DISAPPEARED

He Returned to Chester Saturday Night and Got Ready to Go Home.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED

Suspicious Looking People Crossed the Bridge at an Early Hour Saturday Evening.

FOUND YESTERDAY MORNING

O. S. Fowler came to the city Sunday morning and informed the authorities here that a horse had been stolen in Chester Saturday evening, and they had good reason for believing the thieves came in this direction.

Thomas Fowler, son of Mrs. Richard Fowler, residing five miles back in the country from Chester, drove the horse to that place Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and when he returned for the animal some time afterward it had disappeared and no trace of it could be found.

Inquiry was made at the toll house which elicited the information that two suspicious characters had passed over during the evening. The attention of the toll men were attracted by the fact that one of the parties was not familiar with the price charged for a rig and in the other case the man seemed in such a hurry that he ran his horse the entire distance from one end of the bridge to the other, which looked very suspicious.

Chief Thompson promised to do all in his power to find the thief and referred the parties to Justice of the Peace Johnson, of Chester, and they left the city for the purpose of finding that official.

The stolen animal is a brown mare with no distinctive marks by which it could be identified, although it was attached to a new buggy and the owners believe the turnout could be located easily by that.

The horse and buggy was found yesterday morning just over the Pennsylvania line. It is thought parties drove the rig away and abandoned it near the place where it was found.

HE MAY DIE.

MCREA DREAMED HE WAS IN A WRECK.

Wrapped the Bed Clothes Around Him And Jumped from a Window.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Clifford Mcrea, a young school teacher whose home is in New Garden, leaped from a second-story window in a hotel in Kensington Saturday night and may die.

While sleeping he dreamed of being in a railroad wreck, and grabbing the clothes from the bed, he made the leap.

His arm was broken in two places, his hip split open to the bone, making a wound about 15 inches long and his back injured to such an extent that it is feared that it is broken.

He was to have opened a term of school in Carroll county next Monday.

We do not charge you from \$15 to \$20 for a suit that you can buy later for \$10 or \$11.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Will be Married.

Merwood D. Morris and Miss Mary Pasco, of this city, will be married by Squire Rose this evening.

A RUMOR.

THAT COLUMBIAN PARK WILL BE SOLD

To the East Liverpool Street Railway Company And Many Improvements Made.

A rumor was current today to the effect that negotiations were pending whereby Columbian park would soon be in the hands of the East Liverpool Street Railway company.

If the deal goes through the park will immediately undergo a thorough remodeling process, at the end of which a pleasure resort second to none in this section of the state will be the result.

Little or no improvement has been made during the present season and the parties now interested in its purchase propose to spare no expense in making the park one of the most popular resorts in Ohio.

ON A WAGER.

A Greek Doctor is Making a Tour of the United States.

Dr. P. G. P. Attis and wife, his private secretary, John Kerims, accompanied by John Thomas and James Demas, arrived in the city last night from Pittsburg.

According to the story told by Attis he was married in London in June and immediately started out on a wedding tour and a wager. The wager says he must travel over the United States and in 12 months return to London with \$25,000, which he has made in that time or forfeit \$25,000, the amount of the wager.

The party left this afternoon for Steubenville and will go from there to Cincinnati.

They are all Greeks and Attis makes his money by publishing a paper called "How to Make a Fortune."

He carries papers with him to prove that he is not a fraud.

BRADSHAW IS CROWDED

One of the Grades Must be Brought to the Central School Building in Consequence.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Bradshaw avenue school one of the grades will be moved to the Central building.

The committee from the board are contemplating changing the boundary lines so as to include much of the territory in the vicinity of Bradshaw avenue.

The opinion is now expressed that a mistake was made in building but two rooms in the school there, as the building is not large enough to accommodate the pupils who are entitled to attend school there.

PLAY BALL

East Liverpool and Wellsville Clerks Will Cross Bats Tomorrow.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville will play ball tomorrow and will line up as follows:

East Liverpool—McClure, catcher; Wheatly, pitcher; Steinfeld or Lewis, short; Wallace, first; Dawson, second; Bence, third; Little, left; Gamble, middle; Shenkel or Bullock, right.

Wellsville—Russell or Schultz, catcher; Alexander, pitcher; Cummings, short; Congo, first; Daughaday, second; Grimm, third; McIlhane, left; Hazelock, middle; Turner, right.

Harrington is Home.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, Rhode Island, has returned to the city, continuing his association with Smith & Phillips. Mr. Harrington is now prepared to tune pianos in a thorough and first-class manner and can be found at the music store of Smith & Phillips.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—James Smith was in Beaver Saturday.

—William Phillips spent Sunday at Lisbon.

—J. B. Gladden spent Sunday in Pittsburg.

—Tom Wyllie has returned from a visit at Pittsburg.

—Thomas Farrell, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green spent Sunday at Sebring.

—Percy Frost, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—O. O. Eideneir, of Cleveland, was in the city yesterday.

—J. E. McDonald spent the day in Cumberland on business.

—Ed Morley went to Steubenville this morning on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodwin spent Sunday at Bridgeport.

—Justice McLane is in New Cumberland today on business.

—James Barker, of Akron, visited his family here over Sunday.

—Homer J. Taylor left Saturday for a business trip to Cleveland.

—M. J. and Leiper McLane left Saturday for a visit at Pittsburg.

—M. M. Huston spent Sunday at Columbiana with his wife and daughter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vodrey and children left Saturday for Atlantic City.

—Robert Baxter has returned to the city after spending a week at Cleveland.

—Miss Mary Brown left Saturday for a visit at Wheeling and Steubenville.

—Baggage Agent G. B. Smith spent Sunday with his mother near Salineville.

—Mrs. Thomas Nagle left Saturday for a week's visit with relatives at Wheeling.

—John Caton left this morning for Woodfield, where he has accepted a position as barber.

—Mrs. J. M. Manor, of Jefferson street, will leave tomorrow for a visit with her country friends.

—W. R. Montgomery, manager of the Columbiana County Telephone company, spent Sunday at Salem.

—Mrs. Nancy Shotwell and daughter returned to their home in Cadiz Saturday after a week's visit at Clark-son.

—James Ryan, assistant ticket agent at the Cleveland & Pittsburg station, spent Sunday with his parents at Ravenna.

—Mrs. N. A. Snook left Saturday for Steubenville, where she will visit for a few days and then return to her home in Salem.

—Mrs. William Cable returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, Cook street.

—Miss Nellie Baillie returned to her home in Pittsburg Saturday after a week's visit with Misses Nina and Anne Lee, Fifth street.

—Miss Bessie, daughter of George Huston, Fifth street, left this morning for Worcester for the purpose of taking instruction in art and music.

GOOD SERMONS

Were Delivered at the First Presbyterian Church by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, of Columbus, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday and delivered two very good sermons.

At the evening service one of the glass globes fell from the middle chandelier, but luckily did not hit any person.

Dr. Taylor caused a smile by remarking: "I guess I will not preach with so much vim."

Buy your boy a nice, nobby fall suit at
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE PICNIC.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD AT ROCK SPRINGS.

Hancock County People Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves Last Saturday.

The annual Hancock county picnic held at Rock Springs Saturday was attended by an immense crowd.

In the morning the Collier base ball club defeated Chester by a score of 17 to 3.

The afternoon game between the Eclipse and New Cumberland resulted in a victory for the latter club by a score of 11 to 10. During the game J. Heckathorne put the ball over the right field fence for a home run.

Miss Allie Laughlin sang a very beautiful solo which was heartily enjoyed.

During the day the picnickers consumed 75 gallons of ice cream.

A Family Fight.

A scene of domestic infelicity was enacted at a Southside home Saturday night. An East Liverpool young man went over the river in a skiff and went to the home of his sister and wanted to bring her back with him. Just as they were about to depart her better half arrived and intercepted their progress with such persuasive means as rocks, and they had a general free-for-all fight. Before they finished it was hard to distinguish the principal actors from the rest of the crowd.

The racket caused by their loving words brought spectators from all over the lower part of Chester to see who was being murdered, but no one seems to have any adequate idea of what the row was about.

The Saddle Turned.

Joe Newell went to get on his horse the other day and the saddle turned, throwing him to the ground, with his foot still in the stirrup. The horse became frightened and began to run, dragging Mr. Newell several yards. He has some painful bruises, but is not seriously hurt.

Annual Meeting.

O. O. Allison leaves today for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will attend the annual meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Allison holds a state office in the organization. He will be accompanied by S. M. Newell.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Rev. Dr. Meechem will preach at the M. E. church, Chester, on Wednesday evening of this week, and will consult with the official brethren of the congregation as to fixing the date for the dedication of the edifice.

Chester Schools Opened.

The Chester schools opened today with a corps of three instructors. The enrollment is as follows: Miss Baxter's room, 29; Miss Hobbs' 36, and Miss Malada, 13.

Threatened With Fever.

Disaster is still dogging the footsteps of Jacob Groni. He is at present ill with fever and is threatened with a run of typhoid.

He is Moving.

Jim Gibson, of Turtle Creek, has rented a house of T. R. Cunningham and will move his family to Chester in a week or two.

Sold His Share.

Walter Morrow has sold his share in the Chester meat market to Mr. Carruthers.

It is Serious.

George Dornan, who cut his eyeball

with a penknife, has entirely lost the sight of his eye.

Personals.

Tom Patterson, of Fairview, is a Chester visitor today.

James Metz, of Gavers, Ohio, is in Chester on business.

Elmer Dornan spent Sunday at his home in New Cumberland.

George Morrow, of Pittsburg, is the guest of his brother, Walter Morrow, of Chester.

G. A. Arner is going this afternoon to Pittsburg, and from there he will go to Wheeling to take in the State fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville were Wheeling visitors Sunday.

J. E. Nickle, of Fairview, is in Chester today.

Dick Johnson will spend fair week in Wheeling.

Miss Flora Grimes, of New Cumberland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGlumphrey.

Buy your next suit of a firm which makes a fair, living profit. One which makes their own goods, and are able to save you the middleman's profit.
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EAST END.

CHANGES

Are Being Made at the Car Barn And the Power House.

A number of changes are being made at the car barns and power house. The summer car barn has been raised on jack screws preparatory to moving it back against the railroad track. The tracks are all torn up and the switches will be changed so that all the tracks in the interior can be surveyed from the office. The addition to the power house is completed.

Going to Scio.

Squire Carman has returned from a visit in Bethany, Pa. He was joined at Paris by his daughter, Miss Maude Carman, who will spend a few days in East End and then go to Scio to teach English literature in Scio college.

Into the Union.

The Southside street car men were initiated into the union at the East End lodge rooms Saturday night, after which they had supper at the Todd House. East Enders seem to think they must have had a nice time.

Juniors Will Graduate.

The Junior League of the Second M. E. church will have a concert on the evening of the 23d, and on that occasion a number of the juniors will graduate into the Epworth League.

Will Meet Tonight.

The executive committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Presbyterian church will have a meeting tonight.

A Meeting Thursday.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Personals.

W. E. Evans is spending a week at his home in Bulger.

Frank Orr, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, N. J. Orr, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Gus Branburg has returned from a trip to Cambridge Springs.

How do you take the idea of paying \$18 or \$20 for a suit, and then go home and find that your neighbor got the same suit for \$10 or \$11. Try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Strongest State Paper Issued
Since the Civil War.

GREAT ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN.

Second Battle on Same Lines Fought
And Won Four Years Ago.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

For Labor a SHORT DAY is Better
Than a SHORT DOLLAR.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Party Doesn't Have to
Assert Its Devotion to the Declara-
tion of Independence—Opponents
Should Practice as Well as Preach
The Doctrine of Abraham Lincoln.
Let the Verdict Be For Duty Against
Desertion—Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President
McKinley's formal letter of acceptance
has been given to the public. It is
regarded here as the strongest and
most important state paper which has
been written since the civil war era.

In many respects it is more like a
formal message to the people of the
United States than a routine reply to a
nomination. The president will take
no step backward. He stands at the
head of the nation, the representative



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

of the policy of progress and of ex-
pansion. He states to his fellow-citi-
zens the facts of his four years of ad-
ministration, so far as they are mat-
ters of controversy today, and frankly
challenges his political opponents to
point out wherein his course has been
unpatriotic and un-American.

No more powerful political docu-
ment could be written than this letter
of acceptance. It goes at once to the
pith of the matter. President McKin-
ley does not waste time in discussing
abstract theories, nor in gabbling over
shop-worn dogmas. He deals with
facts, not with possibilities. He wastes
no time nor argument in discussing
what might be, but he states what has
been. He does not indulge in rain-
bow fancies.

The feeling here in the national
capital is that, in this letter, the pres-
ident has appealed to the reason and
common sense of the American voters,
and not to their passions, their preju-
dices nor their ignorance. There is no
Republican in the nation but will find
in this letter the reasons why he
should support the party, the candi-
dates and the platform at the polls
next November.

There is no doubt but this letter will
exercise a powerful influence upon the
pending campaign in the nation. Mr.
Bryan's sophistries are swept to one
side and the cold, hard logic of facts
can not be disputed.

The full text of the letter is here-
with given:

The Second Battle.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Noti-
fication Committee:

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Re-
publican convention of June 19, 1900, for
the office of president of the United States,
which as the official representative of
the convention you have conveyed to
me is accepted. I have care-
fully examined the platform adopted,
and give to it my hearty approval. Upon
the great issue of the last national election
it is clear. It upholds the gold standard
and endorses the legislation of the present
congress by which that standard has been
effectively strengthened. The stability of
our national currency is therefore secure
so long as those who adhere to this plat-
form are kept in control of the government.
In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends
of the gold standard and of sound currency
were triumphant, and the country is enjoy-
ing the fruits of that victory. Our antag-
onists, however, are not satisfied. They
compel us to a second battle upon the same
lines on which the first was fought and
won. While regretting the reopening of
this question, which can only disturb the
present satisfactory financial condition of
the government, and visit uncertainty upon
our great business enterprises, we accept
the issue and again invite the sound money
forces to join in winning another and, we
hope, a permanent triumph for an honest
financial system which will continue inviol-
able the public faith.

Silver Parties United.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are
united under the same leader, who, im-
mediately after the election of that year, in
an address to the bimetalists, said:

"The friends of bimetalism have not been
vanquished; they have simply been over-
come. They believe that the gold stand-
ard is a conspiracy of the money-changers
against the welfare of the human race—
and they will continue the warfare
against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been ac-
cepted and confirmed by these parties. The
Silver Democratic platform of 1900 contin-
ues the warfare against the so-called gold
conspiracy when it expressly says: "We re-
iterate the demand of that (the Chicago)
platform of 1896 for an American financial
system made by the American people for
themselves, which shall restore and main-
tain a bimetallic price level, and as part
of such system the immediate restoration
of the free and unlimited coinage of silver
and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be
noted that the demand is for the immedi-
ate restoration of the free coinage of silver
at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount,
this is immediate. It will admit of no de-
lay, and will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the other associated parties
we find in the Populist national platform,
adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900,
the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never
to cease the agitation until this financial
conspiracy is blotted from the statute
book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the
bonds all paid and all corporation money
forever retired. We reaffirm the demand
for the reopening of the mints of the
United States for the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate in-
crease in the volume of silver coins, and
certificates thus created to be substituted,
dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued
by private corporations under special priv-
ilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900,
and prior national banking laws."

The platform of the Silver party, adopted
at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the
following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to
lend our efforts to the repeal of this cur-
rency law, which not only repudiates the
ancient and time-honored principles of the
American people before the constitution
was adopted, but is violative of the prin-
ciples of the constitution itself; and we
shall not cease our efforts until there has
been established in its place a monetary
system based upon the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold into money at
the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the
independent action of the United States,
under which system all paper money shall
be issued by the government, and all such
money coined or issued shall be a full legal
tender in payment of all debts, public and
private, without exception."

In all three platforms these parties an-
nounce that their efforts shall be unceas-
ing until the gold act shall be blotted from
the statute books and the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take
its place.

The 16-to-1 Heresy.

The relative importance of the issues I
do not stop to discuss. All of them are
important. Whichever party is successful
will be bound in conscience to carry into
administration and legislation its several
declarations and doctrines. One declara-
tion will be as obligatory as another, but
all are not immediate. It is not possible
that these parties would treat the doctrine
of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of
which is demanded by their several plat-
forms, as void and inoperative in the event
that they should be clothed with power.
Otherwise their profession of faith is in-
sincere. It is therefore the imperative busi-
ness of those opposed to this financial
heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties,
whose union is only assured by adher-
ence to the silver issue. Will the American
people, through indifference or fancied se-
curity, hazard the overthrow of the wise
financial legislation of the past year and
revive the danger of the silver standard
with all of the inevitable evils of shattered
confidence and general disaster which justly
alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Chicago Platform Revived.

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirm-
ed in its entirety by the Kansas City con-
vention. Nothing has been omitted or re-
called; so that all the perils then threat-
ened are presented anew with the added
force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four
years ago the people refused to place the
seal of their approval upon these danger-
ous and revolutionary policies, and this

year they will not fail to record again their
earnest dissent.

Protective Tariff and Reciprocity.

The Republican party remains faithful
to its principle of a tariff which supplies
sufficient revenues for the government and
adequate protection to our enterprises and
producers; and of reciprocity, which opens
foreign markets to the fruits of American
labor, and furnishes new channels through
which to market the surplus of American
farms. The time-honored principles of pro-
tection and reciprocity were the first
pledges of Republican victory to be written
into public law.

Congressional Enactments.

The present congress has given to Alaska
a territorial government, for which it had
waited more than a quarter of a century;
has established a representative govern-
ment in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the
most liberal treatment of the pensioners
and their widows; has revived the free
homestead policy. In its great financial law
it provided for establishment of banks of
issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the ben-
efit of villages and rural communities, and
bringing the opportunity for profitable busi-
ness in banking within the reach of mod-
erate capital. Many are already availing
themselves of this privilege.

Payments on Public Debt.

During the past year more than \$19,000,-
000 of United States bonds have been paid
from the surplus revenues of the treasury,
and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents
matured, called by the government, are in
process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds
issued by the government in aid of the
roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have
been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The treas-
ury balance is in satisfactory condition,
showing Sept. 1, \$135,419,000, in addition
to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the
treasury. The government's relations with
the Pacific railroads have been substantially
closed, \$124,421,000 being received from
these roads, the greater part in cash and
the remainder with ample securities for
payments deferred.

Increased Volume of Currency.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted
four years ago, the volume of our cur-
rency is greater per capita than it has ever
been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had in-
creased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85
on Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July
1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,066; on July 1, 1900,
it was \$2,062,425,490, and \$2,066,683,042 on
Sept. 1, 1900.

Universal Prosperity.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions
are more promising than they have been
for many years; probably more so than
they have ever been. Prosperity abounds
everywhere throughout the republic. I re-
joice that the southern, as well as the
northern, states are enjoying a full share
of these improved national conditions, and
that all are contributing so largely to our
remarkable industrial development. The
money lender receives lower rewards for
his capital than if it were invested in ac-
tive business. The rates of interest are
lower than they have ever been in this
country, while those things which are pro-
duced on the farm and in the workshop,
and the labor producing them, have ad-
vanced in value.

Growth of Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory
and increasing growth. The amount of our
exports for the year 1900 over those of
the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was
about \$500,000 for every day of the year,
and these sums have gone into the homes
and enterprises of the people. There has
been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the
exports of agricultural products; \$92,692,220
in manufactures, and in the products of the
mines of over \$10,000,000. Our trade bal-
ances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the
people of the country. In 1898 we sold
abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than
we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and
in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the
three years a total balance in our favor
of \$1,689,779,190—nearly five times the bal-
ance of trade in our favor for the whole
period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30,
1897, inclusive.

Additions to Gold Stock.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dol-
lars of gold have been added to the gold
stock of the United States since July 1,
1896. The law of March 14, 1900, author-
ized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of
that part of the public debt represented by
the 3 per cents due in 1908, and the 4
per cents due in 1907, and the 5
per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,-
000. More than one-third of the sum of
these bonds was refunded in the first three
months after the passage of the act, and on
Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more
than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,578,050,
resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520.
The ordinary receipts of the government
for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in
excess of its expenditures.

Revenues and Expenses.

While our receipts, both from customs
and internal revenue, have been greatly
increased our expenditures have been de-
creasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899.
While on the war account there is a de-
crease of more than \$95,000,000. There
were required \$8,000,000 less to support
the navy last year than last, and the ex-
penditures on account of Indians were
nearly \$2,750,000 less than in 1899. The
only two items of increase in the public
expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions
and interest on the public debt. For 1899
we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and
for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on
this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The
net increase of interest on the public debt
of 1900 over 1899, required by the war loan,
was \$263,408,255. While congress authorized
the government to make a war loan of
\$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war
with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were
issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which
were promptly and patriotically taken by
our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to re-
duce our revenues or increase our expendi-
tures, the congress at its next session
should reduce taxation very materially.

Improved Financial Conditions.

Five years ago we were selling govern-
ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent
interest. Now we are redeeming them with
a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest.
We are selling our surplus products and
lending our surplus money to Europe. One
result of our selling to other nations so
much more than we have bought from them
during the past three years is a radical
improvement of our financial relations. The
great amounts of capital which have been
borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material
development have remained a constant
drain upon our resources for interest and
dividends and made our money markets
liable to constant disturbances by calls for
payment or heavy sales of our securities
whenever moneyed stringency or panic oc-
curred abroad. We have now been pay-
ing these debts and bringing home many
of our securities and establishing counter-
vailing credits abroad by our loans and
placing ourselves upon a sure foundation
of financial independence.

Boer War—Good Offices Offered.

In the unfortunate contest between Great
Britain and the Boer states of South Africa
the United States has maintained an atti-
tude of neutrality in accordance with its
well known traditional policy. It did not
hesitate, however, when requested by the
governments of the South African repub-
lics, to exercise its good offices for a ces-
sation of hostilities. It is to be observed that
while the South African republics made a
like request of other powers, the United
States is the only one which complied. The
British government declined to accept the
intervention of any power.

The Merchant Marine.

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and
imports are now carried by foreign ships.
For ocean transportation we pay annually
to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000.
We ought to own the ships for our carry-
ing trade with the world, and we ought to
build them in American shipyards and man
them with American sailors. Our own citi-
zens should receive the transportation
charges now paid to foreigners. I have
called the attention of congress to this sub-
ject in my several annual messages. In
that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said:

"Most desirable from every standpoint of
national interest and patriotism is the ef-
fort to extend our foreign commerce. To
this end our merchant marine should be
improved and enlarged. We should do our
full share of the carrying trade of the
world. We do not do it now. We
should be the laggard no longer."

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said:
"Our national development will be one-
sided and unsatisfactory so long as the
remarkable growth of our inland industries
remains unaccompanied by progress on the
seas. There is no lack of constitutional
authority for legislation which shall give
to the country maritime strength commensu-
rate with its industrial achievements and
with its rank among the nations of the
earth."

"The past year has recorded exceptional
activity in our shipyards, and the prom-
ises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding
are abundant. Advanced legislation for the
protection of our seamen has been enacted.
Our coast trade under regulations wisely
framed at the beginning of the government
and since, shows results for the past fiscal
year unequalled in our records or those of
any other power. We shall fail to realize
our opportunities, however, if we com-
placently regard only matters at home and
blind ourselves to the necessities of secur-
ing our share in the valuable carrying
trade of the world."

I now reiterate these views.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

A subject of immediate importance to our
country is the completion of a great water-
way of commerce between the Atlantic and
Pacific. The construction of a maritime
canal is now more than ever indispensable
to that intimate and ready communication
between our eastern and western seaports
demanded by the annexation of the Ha-
waiian islands and the expansion of our
influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively
than ever calls for its completion and con-
trol by this government, and it is believed
that the next session of congress, after
receiving the full report of the commission
appointed under the act approved March 3,
1899, will make provisions for the sure ac-
complishment of this great work.

Remedies For Trusts.

Combinations of capital which control the
market in commodities necessary to the
general use of the people, by suppressing
natural and ordinary competition, thus en-
hancing prices to the general consumer, are
obnoxious to the common law and the pub-
lic welfare. They are dangerous conspir-
acies against the public good, and should be
made the subject of prohibitory or penal
legislation. Publicity will be a helpful in-
fluence to check this evil. Uniformity of
legislation in the several states should be
secured. Discrimination between what is
injurious and what is useful and necessary
in business operations is essential to the
wise and effective treatment of this sub-
ject. Honest co-operation of capital is nec-
essary to meet new business conditions and
extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade,
but conspiracies and combinations intended
to restrict business, create monopolies and
control prices should be effectively re-
strained.

Duty to American Labor.

The best service which can be rendered
to labor is to afford it an opportunity for
steady and remunerative employment, and
give it every encouragement for advance-
ment. The policy that subserves this end
is the true American policy. The past
three years have been more satisfactory
to American workmen than many pre-
ceding years. Any change of the present
industrial or financial policy of the govern-
ment would be disastrous to their highest

interests. With prosperity at home and an
increasing foreign market for American
products, employment should continue to
wait upon labor, and with the present gold
standard the workman is secured against
payments for his labor in a depreciated
currency. For labor, a short day is bet-
ter than a short dollar; one will lighten
the burdens; the other lessens the rewards
of toil. The one will promote contentment
and independence; the other penury and
want. The wages of labor should be ade-
quate to keep the home in comfort, edu-
cate the children and, with thrift and econ-
omy, lay something by for the days of in-
firmity and old age.

Civil Service Reform.

Practical civil service reform has always
had the support and encouragement of the
Republican party. The future of the merit
system is safe in its hands.

During the present administration as oc-
casions have arisen for modification or
amendment in the existing civil service law
and rules they have been made. Important
amendments were promulgated by execu-
tive order under date of May 29, 1899,
having for their principal purpose the ex-
ception from competitive examination of
certain places involving fiduciary responsi-
bilities or duties of a strictly confidential,
scientific or executive character, which it
was thought might better be filled either
by noncompetitive examination or by other
tests of fitness in the discretion of the ap-
pointing officer. It is gratifying that the
experience of more than a year has vindic-
ated these changes in the marked improve-
ment of the public service.

The merit system, as far as practicable,
is made the basis for appointments to office
in our new territory.

Pensions and Preferment For Soldiers.

The American people are profoundly
grateful to the soldiers, sailors and mar-
ines, who have in every time of conflict
fought their country's battles and de-
fended its honor. The survivors and the
widows and orphans of those who have
fallen are justly entitled to receive the
generous and considerate care of the na-
tion. Few are now left of those who
fought in the Mexican war, and while many
of the veterans of the civil war are still
spared to us, their numbers are rapidly di-
minishing and age and infirmity are in-
creasing their dependence. These, with
the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be
neglected by their grateful countrymen.
The pension laws have been liberal. They
should be justly administered and will be.
Preferment should be given to the soldiers,
sailors and marines, their widows and or-
phans, with respect to employment in the
public service.

Fulfillment of Pledges to Cuba.

"We have been in possession of Cuba since
the first of January, 1899. We have restored
order and established domestic tranquility.
We have fed the starving, clothed the
naked, and ministered to the sick. We
have improved the sanitary condition of
the island. We have stimulated industry
introduced public education, and taken
full and comprehensive enumeration of the
inhabitants. The qualification of electors
has been settled, and under it officers have
been chosen for all the municipalities of
Cuba. These local governments are now in
operation, administered by the people. Our
military establishment has been reduced
from \$43,000 to less than \$6,000. An elec-
tion has been ordered to be held on the
15th of September under a fair election
law already tried in the municipal elections
to choose members of a constitutional con-
vention, and the convention by the same
order is to assemble on the first Monday
of November to frame a constitution upon
which an independent government for the
island will rest. All this is a long step
in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees
to the people of Cuba."

Government of Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title
as the Philippines. The treaty of peace
which ceded us the one conveyed to us the
other. Congress has given to this island
a government in which the inhabitants par-
ticipate, elect their own legislature, enact
their own local laws, provide their own
system of taxation, and in these respects
have the same power and privileges en-
joyed by other territories belonging to the
United States, and a much larger measure
of self-government than was given to the
inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.
A district court of the United States for
Porto Rico has been established and local
courts have been inaugurated, all of which
are in operation. The generous treatment
of the Porto Ricans accords with the most
liberal thought of our own country and
encourages the best aspirations of the peo-
ple of the island. While they do not have
instant free commercial intercourse with
the United States, congress complied with
my recommendation by removing, on the
first day of May last, 85 per cent of the
duties, and providing for the removal of
the remaining 15 per cent on the first of
March, 1902, or earlier, if the legislature
of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues
for the expenses of conducting the govern-
ment. During this intermediate period
Porto Rican products coming into the United
States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the
rates under the Dingley act, and our goods
going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The
duties thus paid and collected both in Porto
Rico and the United States are paid to the
government of Porto Rico, and no part
thereof is taken by the national govern-
ment. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898,
to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of
\$2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in
the United States upon Porto Rican prod-
ucts, under the laws existing prior to the
above mentioned acts of congress, have
gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to re-
lieve the destitute and for schools and
other public purposes. In addition to this
we have expended for relief, education and
improvement of roads the sum of \$1,517,-
984.95. The United States military force
in the island has been reduced from 12,000
to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute
for the most part the local constabulary.
Under the new law and the inauguration

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Strongest State Paper Issued
Since the Civil War.

GREAT ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN.

Second Battle on Same Lines Fought
And Won Four Years Ago.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

For Labor a SHORT DAY is Better
Than a SHORT DOLLAR.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Party Doesn't Have to
Assert Its Devotion to the Declara-
tion of Independence—Opponents
Should Practice as Well as Preach
The Doctrines of Abraham Lincoln.
Let the Verdict Be For Duty Against
Desertion—Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President
McKinley's formal letter of acceptance
has been given to the public. It is
regarded here as the strongest and
most important state paper which has
been written since the civil war era.

In many respects it is more like a
formal message to the people of the
United States than a routine reply to a
nomination. The president will take
no step backward. He stands at the
head of the nation, the representative



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

of the policy of progress and of ex-
pansion. He states to his fellow-citi-
zens the facts of his four years of ad-
ministration, so far as they are mat-
ters of controversy today, and frankly
challenges his political opponents to
point out wherein his course has been
unpatriotic and un-American.

No more powerful political docu-
ment could be written than this letter
of acceptance. It goes at once to the
pith of the matter. President McKin-
ley does not waste time in discussing
abstract theories, nor in gabbling over
shop-worn dogmas. He deals with
facts, not with possibilities. He wastes
no time nor argument in discussing
what might be, but he states what has
been. He does not indulge in rain-
bow fancies.

The feeling here in the national
capital is that, in this letter, the pres-
ident has appealed to the reason and
common sense of the American voters,
and not to their passions, their preju-
dices nor their ignorance. There is no
Republican in the nation but will find
in this letter the reasons why he
should support the party, the candi-
dates and the platform at the polls
next November.

There is no doubt but this letter will
exercise a powerful influence upon the
pending campaign in the nation. Mr.
Bryan's sophistries are swept to one
side and the cold, hard logic of facts
can not be disputed.

The full text of the letter is here-
with given:

The Second Battle.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Noti-
fication Committee.

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Re-
publican convention of June 19, 1900, for
the office of president of the United States,
which as the official representative
of the convention you have conveyed
to me is accepted. I have care-
fully examined the platform adopted,
and give to it my hearty approval. Upon
the great issue of the last national election
it is clear. It upholds the gold standard
and endorses the legislation of the present
congress by which that standard has been
effectively strengthened. The stability of
our national currency is therefore secure
so long as those who adhere to this plat-
form are kept in control of the government.
In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends
of the gold standard and of sound currency
were triumphant, and the country is enjoy-
ing the fruits of that victory. Our antag-
onists, however, are not satisfied. They
compel us to a second battle upon the same
lines on which the first was fought and
won. While regretting the reopening of
this question, which can only disturb the
present satisfactory financial condition of
the government, and visit uncertainty upon
our great business enterprises, we accept
the issue and again invite the sound money
forces to join in winning another and, we
hope, a permanent triumph for an honest
financial system which will continue inviol-
able the public faith.

Silver Parties United.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are
united under the same leader, who, im-
mediately after the election of that year, in
an address to the bimetallicists, said:

"The friends of bimetallicism have not been
vanquished; they have simply been over-
come. They believe that the gold stand-
ard is a conspiracy of the money-changer
against the welfare of the human race—
and they will continue the warfare
against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been ac-
cepted and confirmed by these parties. The
Silver Democratic platform of 1900 contin-
ues the warfare against the so-called gold
conspiracy when it expressly says: "We re-
iterate the demand of that (the Chicago)
platform of 1896 for an American financial
system made by the American people for
themselves, which shall restore and main-
tain a bimetallic price level, and as part
of such system the immediate restoration
of the free and unlimited coinage of silver
and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be
noted that the demand is for the im-
mediate restoration of the free coinage of silver
at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount,
this is immediate. It will admit of no de-
lay, and will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the other associated parties
we find in the Populist national platform,
adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900,
the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never
to cease the agitation until this financial
conspiracy is blotted from the statute
book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the
bonds all paid and all corporation money
forever retired. We reaffirm the demand
for the reopening of the mints of the
United States for the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate in-
crease in the volume of silver coins, and
certificates thus created to be substituted,
dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued
by private corporations under special priv-
ilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900,
and prior national banking laws."

The platform of the Silver party, adopted
at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the
following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to
lead our efforts to the repeal of this cur-
rency law, which not only repudiates the
ancient and time-honored principles of the
American people before the constitution was
adopted, but is violative of the prin-
ciples of the constitution itself; and we
shall not cease our efforts until there has
been established in its place a monetary
system based upon the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold into money at
the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the
independent action of the United States,
under which system all paper money shall
be issued by the government, and all such
money coined or issued shall be a full legal
tender in payment of all debts, public and
private, without exception."

In all three platforms these parties an-
nounce that their efforts shall be unceas-
ing until the gold act shall be blotted from
the statute books and the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take
its place.

The 16-to-1 Heresy.

The relative importance of the issues I
do not stop to discuss. All of them are
important. Whichever party is successful
will be bound in conscience to carry into
administration and legislation its several
declarations and doctrines. One declara-
tion will be as obligatory as another, but
all are not immediate. It is not possible
that these parties would treat the doctrine
of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of
which is demanded by their several plat-
forms, as void and inoperative in the event
that they should be clothed with power.
Otherwise their profession of faith is in-
sincere. It is therefore the imperative busi-
ness of those opposed to this financial
heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties,
whose union is only assured by adher-
ence to the silver issue. Will the American
people, through indifference or fancied se-
curity, hazard the overthrow of the wise
financial legislation of the past year and
revive the danger of the silver standard
with all of the inevitable evils of shattered
confidence and general disaster which justly
alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Chicago Platform Revived.

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirm-
ed in its entirety by the Kansas City con-
vention. Nothing has been omitted or re-
called; so that all the perils then threat-
ened are presented anew with the added
force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four
years ago the people refused to place the
seal of their approval upon these danger-
ous and revolutionary policies, and this

year they will not fail to record again their
earnest dissent.

Protective Tariff and Reciprocity.

The Republican party remains faithful
to its principle of a tariff which supplies
sufficient revenues for the government and
adequate protection to our enterprises and
producers; and of reciprocity, which opens
foreign markets to the fruits of American
labor, and furnishes new channels through
which to market the surplus of American
farms. The time-honored principles of pro-
tection and reciprocity were the first
pledges of Republican victory to be written
into public law.

Congressional Enactments.

The present congress has given to Alaska
a territorial government, for which it had
waited more than a quarter of a century;
has established a representative govern-
ment in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the
most liberal treatment of the pensioners
and their widows; has revived the free
homestead policy. In its great financial law
it provided for establishment of banks of
issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the ben-
efit of villages and rural communities, and
bringing the opportunity for profitable busi-
ness in banking within the reach of mod-
erate capital. Many are already availing
themselves of this privilege.

Payments on Public Debt.

During the past year more than \$19,000,-
000 of United States bonds have been paid
from the surplus revenues of the treasury,
and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents
matured, called by the government, are in
process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds
issued by the government in aid of the
roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have
been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The treas-
ury balance is in satisfactory condition,
showing Sept. 1, \$135,419,000, in addition
to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the
treasury. The government's relations with
the Pacific railroads have been substantially
closed, \$124,421,000 being received from
these roads, the greater part in cash and
the remainder with ample securities for
payments deferred.

Increased Volume of Currency.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted
four years ago, the volume of our cur-
rency is greater per capita than it has ever
been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had in-
creased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85
on Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July
1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,066; on July 1, 1900,
it was \$2,062,425,490, and \$2,096,683,042 on
Sept. 1, 1900.

Universal Prosperity.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions
are more promising than they have been
for many years; probably more so than
they have ever been. Prosperity abounds
everywhere throughout the republic. I re-
joice that the southern, as well as the
northern, states are enjoying a full share
of these improved national conditions, and
that all are contributing so largely to our
remarkable industrial development. The
money lender receives lower rewards for
his capital than if it were invested in ac-
tive business. The rates of interest are
lower than they have ever been in this
country, while those things which are pro-
duced on the farm and in the workshop,
and the labor producing them, have ad-
vanced in value.

Growth of Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory
and increasing growth. The amount of our
exports for the year 1900 over those of
the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was
about \$600,000 for every day of the year,
and these sums have gone into the homes
and enterprises of the people. There has
been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in
the exports of agricultural products; \$92,692,220
in manufactures, and in the products of the
mines of over \$10,000,000. Our trade bal-
ances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the
people of the country. In 1898 we sold
abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than
we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and
in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the
three years a total balance in our favor
of \$1,680,779,190—nearly five times the bal-
ance of trade in our favor for the whole
period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30,
1897, inclusive.

Additions to Gold Stock.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dol-
lars of gold have been added to the gold
stock of the United States since July 1,
1896. The law of March 14, 1900, author-
ized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of
that part of the public debt represented by
the 3 per cents due in 1908, and the
4 per cents due in 1907, and the 5
per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,-
000. More than one-third of the sum of
these bonds was refunded in the first three
months after the passage of the act, and
on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more
than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,578,050,
resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520.
The ordinary receipts of the government
for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in
excess of its expenditures.

Revenues and Expenses.

While our receipts, both from customs
and internal revenue, have been greatly
increased our expenditures have been de-
creasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899.
While on the war account there is a de-
crease of more than \$85,000,000. There
were required \$8,000,000 less to support
the navy this year than last, and the ex-
penditures on account of Indians were
nearly \$2,750,000 less than in 1899. The
only two items of increase in the public
expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions
and interest on the public debt. For 1899
we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and
for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on
this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The
net increase of interest on the public debt
of 1900 over 1899, required by the war loan,
was \$263,408.25. While congress authorized
the government to make a war loan of
\$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war
with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were
issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which
were promptly and patriotically taken by
our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to re-
duce our revenues or increase our expendi-
tures, the congress at its next session
should reduce taxation very materially.

Improved Financial Conditions.

Five years ago we were selling govern-
ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent
interest. Now we are redeeming them with
a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest.
We are selling our surplus products and
lending our surplus money to Europe. One
result of our selling to other nations so
much more than we have bought from them
during the past three years is a radical
improvement of our financial relations. The
great amounts of capital which have been
borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material
development have remained a constant
drain upon our resources for interest and
dividends and made our money markets
liable to constant disturbances by calls for
payment or heavy sales of our securities
whenever moneyed stringency or panic oc-
curred abroad. We have now been pay-
ing these debts and bringing home many
of our securities and establishing counter-
vailing credits abroad by our loans and
placing ourselves upon a sure foundation
of financial independence.

Boer War—Good Offices Offered.

In the unfortunate contest between Great
Britain and the Boer states of South Africa
the United States has maintained an atti-
tude of neutrality in accordance with its
well known traditional policy. It did not
hesitate, however, when requested by the
governments of the South African repub-
lics, to exercise its good offices for a cessa-
tion of hostilities. It is to be observed that
while the South African republics made a
like request of other powers, the United
States is the only one which complied. The
British government declined to accept the
intervention of any power.

The Merchant Marine.

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and
imports are now carried by foreign ships.
For ocean transportation we pay annually
to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000.
We ought to own the ships for our carry-
ing trade with the world, and we ought to
build them in American shipyards and man
them with American sailors. Our own citi-
zens should receive the transportation
charges now paid to foreigners. I have
called the attention of congress to this sub-
ject in my several annual messages. In
that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said:

"Most desirable from every standpoint of
national interest and patriotism is the ef-
fort to extend our foreign commerce. To
this end our merchant marine should be
improved and enlarged. We should do our
full share of the carrying trade of the
world. We do not do it now. We
should be the laggard no longer."

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said:
"Our national development will be one-
sided and unsatisfactory so long as the
remarkable growth of our inland industries
remains unaccompanied by progress on the
seas. There is no lack of constitutional
authority for legislation which shall give
to the country maritime strength commens-
urate with its industrial achievements and
with its rank among the nations of the
earth."

"The past year has recorded exceptional
activity in our shipyards, and the prom-
ises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding
are abundant. Advanced legislation for the
protection of our seamen has been enacted.
Our coast trade under regulations wisely
framed at the beginning of the government
and since, shows results for the past fiscal
year unequalled in our records or those of
any other power. We shall fail to realize
our opportunities, however, if we com-
placently regard only matters at home and
blind ourselves to the necessities of secur-
ing our share in the valuable carrying
trade of the world."

I now reiterate these views.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

A subject of immediate importance to our
country is the completion of a great water-
way of commerce between the Atlantic and
Pacific. The construction of a maritime
canal is now more than ever indispensable
to that intimate and ready communication
between our eastern and western seaports
demanded by the annexation of the Ha-
waiian islands and the expansion of our
influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively
than ever calls for its completion and con-
trol by this government, and it is believed
that the next session of congress, after
receiving the full report of the commission
appointed under the act approved March 3,
1899, will make provisions for the sure ac-
complishment of this great work.

Remedies For Trusts.

Combinations of capital which control the
market in commodities necessary to the
general use of the people, by suppressing
natural and ordinary competition, thus en-
hancing prices to the general consumer, are
obnoxious to the common law and the pub-
lic welfare. They are dangerous conspira-
cies against the public good, and should be
made the subject of prohibitory or penal
legislation. Publicity will be a helpful in-
fluence to check this evil. Uniformity of
legislation in the several states should be
secured. Discrimination between what is
injurious and what is useful and necessary
in business operations is essential to the
wise and effective treatment of this sub-
ject. Honest co-operation of capital is nec-
essary to meet new business conditions and
extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade,
but conspiracies and combinations intended
to restrict business, create monopolies and
control prices should be effectively re-
strained.

Duty to American Labor.

The best service which can be rendered
to labor is to afford it an opportunity for
steady and remunerative employment, and
give it every encouragement for advance-
ment. The policy that subserves this end
is the true American policy. The past
three years have been more satisfactory
to American workmen than many pre-
ceding years. Any change of the present
industrial or financial policy of the govern-
ment would be disastrous to their highest

interests. With prosperity at home and an
increasing foreign market for American
products, employment should continue to
wait upon labor, and with the present gold
standard the workman is secured against
payments for his labor in a depreciated
currency. For labor, a short day is bet-
ter than a short dollar; one will lighten
the burdens; the other lessens the rewards
of toil. The one will promote contentment
and independence; the other penury and
want. The wages of labor should be ade-
quate to keep the home in comfort, ed-
ucate the children and, with thrift and econ-
omy, lay something by for the days of in-
firmity and old age.

Civil Service Reform.

Practical civil service reform has always
had the support and encouragement of the
Republican party. The future of the merit
system is safe in its hands.

During the present administration as oc-
casions have arisen for modification or
amendment in the existing civil service law
and rules they have been made. Important
amendments were promulgated by execu-
tive order under date of May 29, 1899,
having for their principal purpose the ex-
ception from competitive examination of
certain places involving fiduciary responsi-
bilities or duties of a strictly confidential,
scientific or executive character, which it
was thought might better be filled either
by noncompetitive examination or by other
tests of fitness in the discretion of the ap-
pointing officer. It is gratifying that the
experience of more than a year has vindic-
ated these changes in the marked improve-
ment of the public service.

The merit system, as far as practicable,
is made the basis for appointments to office
in our new territory.

Pensions and Preferment For Soldiers.

The American people are profoundly
grateful to the soldiers, sailors and ma-
rines, who have in every time of conflict
fought their country's battles and de-
fended its honor. The survivors and the
widows and orphans of those who have
fallen are justly entitled to receive the
generous and considerate care of the na-
tion. Few are now left of those who
fought in the Mexican war, and while many
of the veterans of the civil war are still
spared to us, their numbers are rapidly di-
minishing and age and infirmity are in-
creasing their dependence. These, with
the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be
neglected by their grateful countrymen.
The pension laws have been liberal. They
should be justly administered and will be.
Preference should be given to the soldiers,
sailors and marines, their widows and or-
phans, with respect to employment in the
public service.

Fulfillment of Pledges to Cuba.

"We have been in possession of Cuba since
the first of January, 1899. We have restored
order and established domestic tranquility.
We have fed the starving, clothed the
naked, and ministered to the sick. We
have improved the sanitary condition of
the island. We have stimulated industry
introduced public education, and taken
full and comprehensive enumeration of the
inhabitants. The qualification of electors
has been settled, and under it officers have
been chosen for all the municipalities of
Cuba. These local governments are now in
operation, administered by the people. Our
military establishment has been reduced
from \$43,000 to less than \$6,000. An elec-
tion has been ordered to be held on the
15th of September under a fair election
law already tried in the municipal elections
to choose members of a constitutional con-
vention, and the convention by the same
order is to assemble on the first Monday
of November to frame a constitution upon
which an independent government for the
island will rest. All this is a long step
in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees
to the people of Cuba."

Government of Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title
as the Philippines. The treaty of peace
which ceded us the one conveyed to us the
other. Congress has given to this island
a government in which the inhabitants par-
ticipate, elect their own legislature, enact
their own local laws, provide their own
system of taxation, and in these respects
have the same power and privileges en-
joyed by other territories belonging to the
United States, and a much larger measure
of self-government than was given to the
inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.
A district court of the United States for
Porto Rico has been established and local
courts have been inaugurated, all of which
are in operation. The generous treatment
of the Porto Ricans accords with the most
liberal thought of our own country and
encourages the best aspirations of the peo-
ple of the island. While they do not have
instant free commercial intercourse with
the United States, congress complied with
my recommendation by removing, on the
first day of May last, 85 per cent of the
duties, and providing for the removal of
the remaining 15 per cent on the first of
March, 1902, or earlier, if the legislature
of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues
for the expenses of conducting the govern-
ment. During this intermediate period
Porto Rican products coming into the United
States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the
rates under the Dingley act, and our goods
going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The
duties thus paid and collected both in Porto
Rico and the United States are paid to the
government of Porto Rico, and no part
thereof is taken by the national govern-
ment. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898,
to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of
\$2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in
the United States upon Porto Rican prod-
ucts, under the laws existing prior to the
above mentioned acts of congress, have
gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to re-
lieve the destitute and for schools and
other public purposes. In addition to this
we have expended for relief, education and
improvement of roads the sum of \$1,511,-
084.95. The United States military force
in the island has been reduced from 12,000
to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute
for the most part the local constabulary.
Under the new law and the inauguration

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Strongest State Paper Issued
Since the Civil War.

GREAT ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN.

Second Battle on Same Lines Fought
And Won Four Years Ago.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

For Labor a SHORT DAY Is Better
Than a SHORT DOLLAR.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Party Doesn't Have to
Assert Its Devotion to the Declaration
of Independence—Opponents
Should Practice as Well as Preach
The Doctrines of Abraham Lincoln.
Let the Verdict Be For Duty Against
Desertion—Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President
McKinley's formal letter of acceptance
has been given to the public. It is
regarded here as the strongest and
most important state paper which has
been written since the civil war era.

In many respects it is more like a
formal message to the people of the
United States than a routine reply to a
nomination. The president will take
no step backward. He stands at the
head of the nation, the representative



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

of the policy of progress and of ex-
pansion. He states to his fellow-cit-
izens the facts of his four years of ad-
ministration, so far as they are mat-
ters of controversy today, and frankly
challenges his political opponents to
point out wherein his course has been
unpatriotic and un-American.

No more powerful political docu-
ment could be written than this letter
of acceptance. It goes at once to the
pith of the matter. President McKin-
ley does not waste time in discussing
abstract theories, nor in gabbling over
shop-worn dogmas. He deals with
facts, not with possibilities. He wastes
no time nor argument in discussing
what might be, but he states what has
been. He does not indulge in rain-
bow fancies.

The feeling here in the national
capital is that, in this letter, the pres-
ident has appealed to the reason and
common sense of the American voters,
and not to their passions, their prej-
udices nor their ignorance. There is no
Republican in the nation but will find
in this letter the reasons why he
should support the party, the candi-
dates and the platform at the polls
next November.

There is no doubt but this letter will
exercise a powerful influence upon the
pending campaign in the nation. Mr.
Bryan's sophistries are swept to one
side and the cold, hard logic of facts
can not be disputed.

The full text of the letter is here-
with given:

The Second Battle.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Nati-
onal Committee.

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Re-
publican convention of June 10, 1900, for
the office of president of the United States,
which as the official representative
of the convention you have conveyed
to me is accepted. I have care-
fully examined the platform adopted,
and give to it my hearty approval. Upon
the great issue of the last national election
it is clear. It upholds the gold standard
and endorses the legislation of the present
congress by which that standard has been
effectively strengthened. The stability of
our national currency is therefore secure
so long as those who adhere to this plat-
form are kept in control of the government.
In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends
of the gold standard and of sound currency
were triumphant, and the country is enjoy-
ing the fruits of that victory. Our antag-
onists, however, are not satisfied. They
compel us to a second battle upon the same
lines on which the first was fought and
won. While regretting the reopening of
this question, which can only disturb the
present satisfactory financial condition of
the government, and visit uncertainty upon
our great business enterprises, we accept
the issue and again invite the sound money
forces to join in winning another and, we
hope, a permanent triumph for an honest
financial system which will continue inva-
luable the public faith.

Silver Parties United.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are
united under the same leader, who, im-
mediately after the election of that year, in
an address to the bimetallicists, said:

"The friends of bimetallicism have not been
vanquished; they have simply been over-
come. They believe that the gold stand-
ard is a conspiracy of the money-changers
against the welfare of the human race—
and they will continue the warfare
against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been ac-
cepted and confirmed by these parties. The
Silver Democratic platform of 1900 contin-
ues the warfare against the so-called gold
conspiracy when it expressly says: "We re-
iterate the demand of that (the Chicago)
platform of 1896 for an American financial
system made by the American people for
themselves, which shall restore and main-
tain a bimetallic price level, and as part
of such system the immediate restoration
of the free and unlimited coinage of silver
and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be
noted that the demand is for the imme-
diate restoration of the free coinage of silver
at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount,
this is immediate. It will admit of no de-
lay, and will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the other associated parties
we find in the Populist national platform,
adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900,
the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never
to cease the agitation until this financial
conspiracy is blotted from the statute
book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the
bonds all paid and all corporation money
forever retired. We reaffirm the demand
for the reopening of the mints of the
United States for the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate in-
crease in the volume of silver coins, and
certificates thus created to be substituted,
dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued
by private corporations under special priv-
ilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900,
and prior national banking laws."

The platform of the Silver party, adopted
at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the
following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to
lend our efforts to the repeal of this cur-
rency law, which not only repudiates the
ancient and time-honored principles of the
American people before the constitution
was adopted, but is violative of the prin-
ciples of the constitution itself; and we
shall not cease our efforts until there has
been established in its place a monetary
system based upon the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold into money at
the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the
independent action of the United States,
under which system all paper money shall
be issued by the government, and all such
money coined or issued shall be a full legal
tender in payment of all debts, public and
private, without exception."

In all three platforms these parties an-
nounce that their efforts shall be unceas-
ing until the gold act shall be blotted from
the statute books and the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take
its place.

The 16-to-1 Heresy.

The relative importance of the issues I
do not stop to discuss. All of them are
important. Whichever party is successful
will be bound in conscience to carry into
administration and legislation its several
declarations and doctrines. One declara-
tion will be as obligatory as another, but
all are not immediate. It is not possible
that these parties would treat the doctrine
of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of
which is demanded by their several plat-
forms, as void and inoperative in the event
that they should be clothed with power.
Otherwise their profession of faith is in-
sincere. It is therefore the imperative busi-
ness of those opposed to this financial
heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties,
whose union is only assured by adher-
ence to the silver issue. Will the American
people, through indifference or fancied se-
curity, hazard the overthrow of the wise
financial legislation of the past year and
revive the danger of the silver standard
with all of the inevitable evils of shattered
confidence and general disaster which justly
alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Chicago Platform Revived.

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirm-
ed in its entirety by the Kansas City con-
vention. Nothing has been omitted or re-
called; so that all the perils then threat-
ened are presented anew with the added
force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four
years ago the people refused to place the
seal of their approval upon these danger-
ous and revolutionary policies, and this

year they will not fail to record again their
earnest dissent.

Protective Tariff and Reciprocity.

The Republican party remains faithful
to its principle of a tariff which supplies
sufficient revenues for the government and
adequate protection to our enterprises and
producers; and of reciprocity, which opens
foreign markets to the fruits of American
labor, and furnishes new channels through
which to market the surplus of American
farms. The time-honored principles of pro-
tection and reciprocity were the first
pledges of Republican victory to be written
into public law.

Congressional Enactments.

The present congress has given to Alaska
a territorial government, for which it had
waited more than a quarter of a century;
has established a representative govern-
ment in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the
most liberal treatment of the pensioners
and their widows; has revived the free
homestead policy. In its great financial law
it provided for establishment of banks of
issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the ben-
efit of villages and rural communities, and
bringing the opportunity for profitable busi-
ness in banking within the reach of mod-
erate capital. Many are already availing
themselves of this privilege.

Payments on Public Debt.

During the past year more than \$19,000,-
000 of United States bonds have been paid
from the surplus revenues of the treasury,
and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cent
matured, called by the government, are in
process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds
issued by the government in aid of the
roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have
been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The treas-
ury balance is in satisfactory condition,
showing Sept. 1, \$135,419,000, in addition
to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the
treasury. The government's relations with
the Pacific railroads have been substantially
closed, \$124,421,000 being received from
these roads, the greater part in cash and
the remainder with ample securities for
payments deferred.

Increased Volume of Currency.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted
four years ago, the volume of our cur-
rency is greater per capita than it has ever
been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had in-
creased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$28.85
on Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July
1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900,
it was \$2,062,425,490, and \$2,096,683,042 on
Sept. 1, 1900.

Universal Prosperity.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions
are more promising than they have been
for many years; probably more so than
they have ever been. Prosperity abounds
everywhere throughout the republic. I re-
joice that the southern, as well as the
northern, states are enjoying a full share
of these improved national conditions, and
that all are contributing so largely to our
remarkable industrial development. The
money lender receives lower rewards for
his capital than if it were invested in ac-
tive business. The rates of interest are
lower than they have ever been in this
country, while those things which are pro-
duced on the farm and in the workshop,
and the labor producing them, have ad-
vanced in value.

Growth of Foreign Trade.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory
and increasing growth. The amount of our
exports for the year 1900 over those of
the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was
about \$500,000 for every day of the year,
and these sums have gone into the homes
and enterprises of the people. There has
been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the
exports of agricultural products; \$92,692,220
in manufactures, and in the products of the
mines of over \$10,000,000. Our trade bal-
ances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the
people of the country. In 1898 we sold
abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than
we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and
in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the
three years a total balance in our favor
of \$1,680,779,190—nearly five times the bal-
ance of trade in our favor for the whole
period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30,
1897, inclusive.

Additions to Gold Stock.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dol-
lars of gold have been added to the gold
stock of the United States since July 1,
1896. The law of March 14, 1900, author-
ized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of
that part of the public debt represented by
the 3 per cents due in 1908, and the 4
per cents due in 1907, and the 5
per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,-
000. More than one-third of the sum of
these bonds was refunded in the first three
months after the passage of the act, and on
Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more
than \$33,000,000, making in all \$370,578,050,
resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520.
The ordinary receipts of the government
for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in
excess of its expenditures.

Revenues and Expenses.

While our receipts, both from customs
and internal revenue, have been greatly
increased our expenditures have been de-
creasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899.
While on the war account there is a de-
crease of more than \$95,000,000. There
were required \$8,000,000 less to support
the navy this year than last, and the ex-
penditures on account of Indians were
nearly \$2,750,000 less than in 1899. The
only two items of increase in the public
expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions
and interest on the public debt. For 1899
we expended for pensions \$139,394,923, and
for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on
this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The
net increase of interest on the public debt
of 1900 over 1899, required by the war loan,
was \$263,408,25. While congress authorized
the government to make a war loan of
\$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war
with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were
issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which
were promptly and patriotically taken by
our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to re-
duce our revenues or increase our expendi-
tures, the congress at its next session
should reduce taxation very materially.

Improved Financial Conditions.

Five years ago we were selling govern-
ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent
interest. Now we are redeeming them with
a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest.
We are selling our surplus products and
lending our surplus money to Europe. One
result of our selling to other nations so
much more than we have bought from them
during the past three years is a radical
improvement of our financial relations. The
great amounts of capital which have been
borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material
development have remained a constant
drain upon our resources for interest and
dividends and made our money markets
liable to constant disturbances by calls for
payment or heavy sales of our securities
whenever moneyed stringency or panic oc-
curred abroad. We have now been pay-
ing these debts and bringing home many
of our securities and establishing counter-
vailing credits abroad by our loans and
placing ourselves upon a sure foundation
of financial independence.

Boer War—Good Offices Offered.

In the unfortunate contest between Great
Britain and the Boer states of South Africa
the United States has maintained an atti-
tude of neutrality in accordance with its
well known traditional policy. It did not
hesitate, however, when requested by the
governments of the South African repub-
lics, to exercise its good offices for a cessa-
tion of hostilities. It is to be observed that
while the South African republics made a
like request of other powers, the United
States is the only one which complied. The
British government declined to accept the
intervention of any power.

The Merchant Marine.

Ninety-one per cent of our exports and
imports are now carried by foreign ships.
For ocean transportation we pay annually
to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000.
We ought to own the ships for our carry-
ing trade with the world, and we ought to
build them in American shipyards and man
them with American sailors. Our own citi-
zens should receive the transportation
charges now paid to foreigners. I have
called the attention of congress to this sub-
ject in my several annual messages. In
that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said:

"Most desirable from every standpoint of
national interest and patriotism is the ef-
fort to extend our foreign commerce. To
this end our merchant marine should be
improved and enlarged. We should do our
full share of the carrying trade of the
world. We do not do it now. We
should be the laggard no longer."

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said:
"Our national development will be one-
sided and unsatisfactory so long as the
remarkable growth of our inland industries
remains unaccompanied by progress on the
seas. There is no lack of constitutional
authority for legislation which shall give
to the country maritime strength commens-
urate with its industrial achievements and
with its rank among the nations of the
earth."

"The past year has recorded exceptional
activity in our shipyards, and the prom-
ises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding
are abundant. Advanced legislation for the
protection of our seamen has been enacted.
Our coast trade under regulations wisely
framed at the beginning of the government
and since, shows results for the past fiscal
year unequalled in our records or those of
any other power. We shall fail to realize
our opportunities, however, if we com-
placently regard only matters at home and
blind ourselves to the necessities of secur-
ing our share in the valuable carrying
trade of the world."

I now reiterate these views.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.

A subject of immediate importance to our
country is the completion of a great water-
way of commerce between the Atlantic and
Pacific. The construction of a maritime
canal is now more than ever indispensable
to that intimate and ready communication
between our eastern and western seaports
demanded by the annexation of the Ha-
waiian islands and the expansion of our
influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively
than ever calls for its completion and con-
trol by this government, and it is believed
that the next session of congress, after
receiving the full report of the commission
appointed under the act approved March 3,
1899, will make provisions for the sure ac-
complishment of this great work.

Remedies For Trusts.

Combinations of capital which control the
market in commodities necessary to the
general use of the people, by suppressing
natural and ordinary competition, thus en-
hancing prices to the general consumer, are
obnoxious to the common law and the pub-
lic welfare. They are dangerous conspira-
cies against the public good, and should be
made the subject of prohibitory or penal
legislation. Publicity will be a helpful in-
fluence to check this evil. Uniformity of
legislation in the several states should be
secured. Discrimination between what is
injurious and what is useful and necessary
in business operations is essential to the
wise and effective treatment of this sub-
ject. Honest co-operation of capital is nec-
essary to meet new business conditions and
extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade,
but conspiracies and combinations intended
to restrict business, create monopolies and
control prices should be effectively re-
strained.

Duty to American Labor.

The best service which can be rendered
to labor is to afford it an opportunity for
steady and remunerative employment, and
give it every encouragement for advance-
ment. The policy that subserves this end
is the true American policy. The past
three years have been more satisfactory
to American workmen than many pre-
ceding years. Any change of the present
industrial or financial policy of the govern-
ment would be disastrous to their highest

interests. With prosperity at home and an
increasing foreign market for American
products, employment should continue to
wait upon labor, and with the present gold
standard the workingman is secured against
payments for his labor in a depreciated
currency. For labor, a short day is bet-
ter than a short dollar; one will lighten
the burdens; the other lessens the rewards
of toil. The one will promote contentment
and independence; the other penury and
want. The wages of labor should be ade-
quate to keep the home in comfort, edu-
cate the children and, with thrift and econ-
omy, lay something by for the days of in-
firmity and old age.

Civil Service Reform.

Practical civil service reform has always
had the support and encouragement of the
Republican party. The future of the merit
system is safe in its hands.

During the present administration as oc-
casions have arisen for modification or
amendment in the existing civil service law
and rules they have been made. Important
amendments were promulgated by execu-
tive order under date of May 29, 1899,
having for their principal purpose the ex-
ception from competitive examination of
certain places involving fiduciary responsi-
bilities or duties of a strictly confidential,
scientific or executive character, which it
was thought might better be filled either
by noncompetitive examination or by other
tests of fitness in the discretion of the ap-
pointing officer. It is gratifying that the
experience of more than a year has vindic-
ated these changes in the marked improve-
ment of the public service.

The merit system, as far as practicable,
is made the basis for appointments to office
in our new territory.

Pensions and Preference For Soldiers.

The American people are profoundly
grateful to the soldiers, sailors and mar-
ines, who have in every time of conflict
fought their country's battles and de-
fended its honor. The survivors and the
widows and orphans of those who have
fallen are justly entitled to receive the
generous and considerate care of the na-
tion. Few are now left of those who
fought in the Mexican war, and while many
of the veterans of the civil war are still
spared to us, their numbers are rapidly di-
minishing and age and infirmity are in-
creasing their dependence. These, with
the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be
neglected by their grateful countrymen.
The pension laws have been liberal. They
should be justly administered and will be.
Preference should be given to the soldiers,
sailors and marines, their widows and or-
phans, with respect to employment in the
public service.

Fulfillment of Pledges to Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since
the first of January, 1899. We have restored
order and established domestic tranquility.
We have fed the starving, clothed the
naked, and ministered to the sick. We
have improved the sanitary condition of
the island. We have stimulated industry
introduced public education, and taken
full and comprehensive enumeration of the
inhabitants. The qualification of electors
has been settled, and under it officers have
been chosen for all the municipalities of
Cuba. These local governments are now in
operation, administered by the people. Our
military establishment has been reduced
from \$43,000 to less than \$6,000. An elec-
tion has been ordered to be held on the
15th of September under a fair election
law already tried in the municipal elections
to choose members of a constitutional con-
vention, and the convention by the same
order is to assemble on the first Monday
of November to frame a constitution upon
which an independent government for the
island will rest. All this is a long step
in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees
to the people of Cuba.

Government of Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title
as the Philippines. The treaty of peace
which ceded us the one conveyed to us the
other. Congress has given to this island
a government in which the inhabitants par-
ticipate, elect their own legislature, enact
their own local laws, provide their own
system of taxation, and in these respects
have the same power and privileges en-
joyed by other territories belonging to the
United States, and a much larger measure
of self-government than was given to the
inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.
A district court of the United States for
Porto Rico has been established and local
courts have been inaugurated, all of which
are in operation. The generous treatment
of the Porto Ricans accords with the most
liberal thought of our own country and
encourages the best aspirations of the peo-
ple of the island. While they do not have
instant free commercial intercourse with
the United States, congress complied with
my recommendation by removing, on the
first day of May last, 85 per cent of the
duties, and providing for the removal of
the remaining 15 per cent on the first of
March, 1902, or earlier, if the legislature
of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues
for the expenses of conducting the govern-
ment. During this intermediate period
Porto Rican products coming into the United
States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of rates
under the Dingley act, and our goods
going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The
duties thus paid and collected both in Porto
Rico and the United States are paid to the
government of Porto Rico, and no part
thereof is taken by the national govern-
ment. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898,
to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of
\$2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in
the United States upon Porto Rican prod-
ucts, under the laws existing prior to the
above mentioned acts of congress, have
gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to re-
lieve the destitute and for schools and
other public purposes. In addition to this
we have expended for relief, education and
improvement of roads the sum of \$1,514,-
084.95. The United States military force
in the island has been reduced from 12,000
to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute
for the most part the local constabulary.
Under the new law and the inauguration

of men government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national governments, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Cloud on the Title—No Blemish on the Purpose.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force, which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, United States army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Instructions to Peace Commission.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission more its departure for Paris I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured.

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action."

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs."

"Duty and Destiny."

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we can not disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we can not be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. * * * Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain. "Consequently grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The president has adhered to the views of the commissioners

the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the president since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The president is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission:

"From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we can not escape. * * * The president can not believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Promise to Filipinos.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

"* * * The military commander of the United States forces is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Instructions to Philippine Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Denby of Indiana; Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan; and Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States army. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission entrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to those ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States, now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants, and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report * * * the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information, or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose."

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

Plan of Government Proposed.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine

commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with the leading Tagalos, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899.

"Schurman, Manila: "Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor-general, appointed by the president; cabinet, appointed by the governor-general; a general advisory council, elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor-general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalo representatives favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Report of Philippine Commission.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs."

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excite, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable."

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We can not from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to congress.

Civil Commission Appointed—Its Duties.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission * * * to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty. * * * Whenever the commission

is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. * * *

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for * * *

Until congress shall take action I direct that—

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. * * *

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education, which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. * * * Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. * * *

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Proclamation of Amnesty.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the president of the United States, I hereby declare amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for

the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. * * *

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Report of Civil Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility; and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat are divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. * * * All northern Luzon except two provinces is substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization, Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. * * * Tagalos alone active in leading guerilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Rmblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. * * * Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions. * * * Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. * * * Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalo politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. * * *

"Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. * * * In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor. * * * With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient."

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. * * * Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. * * * Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English, Spanish is

of our government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Cloud on the Title—No Blemish on the Purpose.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force, which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, United States army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Instructions to Peace Commission.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission more its departure for Paris I said:

"It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the ardor and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured.

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. . . .

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs. . . .

"Duty and Destiny."

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we can not disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we can not be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent:

"It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shrink the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . . Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain.

"Consequently grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The president has given to the views of the commissioners

the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the president since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The president is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission:

"From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we can not escape. . . . The president can not believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Promise to Filipinos.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

" . . . The military commander of the United States forces is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Instructions to Philippine Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Denby of Indiana; Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan; and Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States army. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to those ends.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States, now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants, and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report . . . the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information, or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. . . .

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

Plan of Government Proposed.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine

commission, or which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with the leading Tagalos, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899.

"Schurman, Manila: "Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor-general, appointed by the president; cabinet, appointed by the governor-general; a general advisory council, elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor-general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalo representatives favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Report of Philippine Commission.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . .

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. . . .

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We can not from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing farther could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to congress.

Civil Commission Appointed—Its Duties.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission . . . to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and safety. . . . Whenever the commission

is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. . . .

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. . . .

Until congress shall take action I direct that—

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. . . .

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education, which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. . . . Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. . . .

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Proclamation of Amnesty.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the president of the United States, the undersigned, military governor of the Philippines, hereby proclaims amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for

the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. . . .

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Report of Civil Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility; and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat are divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. . . . All northern Luzon except two provinces is substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. . . . Tagalos alone active in leading guerilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. . . . Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions. . . . Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. . . . Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalo politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. . . . Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. . . . In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor. . . . With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient."

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. . . . Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. . . . Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English, Spanish is

Continued on Page 8.

of which government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufacture of Porto Rico are developing; her exports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good results of her new relations to this nation.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Cloud on the Title—No Blemish on the Purpose.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force, which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, United States army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Instructions to Peace Commission.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquillity, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured."

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. . . . Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs. . . ."

"Duty and Destiny."

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we can not disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we can not be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization."

On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is indisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . . Nor can we permit ourselves to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain. . . . Consequently grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before us, the president can find one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The president has been to the views of the commissioners

the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the president since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The president is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission: "From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we can not escape. . . . The president can not believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Promise to Filipinos.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines: ". . . The military commander of the United States forces is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Instructions to Philippine Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Denby of Indiana; Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan; and Major General Ellwell S. Otis, United States army. Their instructions contained the following: "In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission entrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to those ends."

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States, now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants, and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report . . . the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful."

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information, or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. . . ."

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

Plan of Government Proposed.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine

commission, or which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with the leading Tagalos, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899.

"Schurman, Manila: "You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor-general, appointed by the president; cabinet, appointed by the governor-general; a general advisory council, elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor-general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalo representatives favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Report of Philippine Commission.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat."

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported among other things:

"Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . ."

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. . . ."

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We can not from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to congress.

Civil Commission Appointed—Its Duties.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission . . . to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and tranquillity. . . . Whenever the commission

is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. . . ."

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. . . ."

Until congress shall take action I direct that—

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. . . ."

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education, which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. . . . Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. . . ."

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Proclamation of Amnesty.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

"By direction of the president of the United States, I hereby declare that amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for

the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. . . ."

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Report of Civil Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat are divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. . . . All northern Luzon except two provinces is substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. . . . Tagalos alone active in leading guerilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Iloilo, Masbate, Sulu, Tablas, Bohol and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. . . . Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions. . . . Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. . . . Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalo politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce once more oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. . . ."

Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. . . . In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor. . . . With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient."

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. . . ."

"Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. . . . Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English, Spanish is

You Remember the Good Soda Water You Drank at

BULGER'S PHARMACY LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronage our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Claims committee of council will meet this evening.

The little child of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Jackman is seriously ill.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, Calcutta road, a son.

F. L. and E. L. Dearth, of Pittsburgh, spent yesterday in the city.

The household effects of Fred Turnbull were today shipped to Cleveland.

Winnie Mercer up to the present time has pitched 17 games in the league, winning seven and losing ten.

Joseph Bomgardner, of Cleveland, is in the city today. Mr. Bomgardner is exhibiting a casket lowering device, which he invented.

A marriage license has been issued to William W. Ormes, aged 21, of Warren, and Miss Pearl Brown, aged 17, of this city. The parties are colored.

John M. Manor left today for a business trip to Wilmington, Del., in the interest of the Golding & Sons company.

Charles E. Macrum is home after a western trip in the interests of the National Glass company. He will remain here a few days before leaving on another trip.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock died Saturday afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment being made at Spring Grove cemetery.

George Hale has returned from attending the bicycle races at Pittsburgh. While there he succeeded in securing 20 entries for the bicycle races to be held in this city on Monday, September 17.

The ball game Saturday between the East End and Hilltop clubs for the championship of East End resulted in a victory for the former team by a score of 12 to 11. Only seven innings were played.

Judgment was rendered in the court of Justice Rose Saturday evening in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Annie Hollems against Becky Jones. The amount sued for was \$4 and was claimed due for labor performed.

The three traveling musicians who arrived in the city Saturday are considerably above the ordinary and it is well worth the time and money of any person to hear them. Their rendition of the "Holy City" could not be excelled.

On Sunday, September 9, Rev. Raymond Huston preached his farewell sermons at the Northside and West End chapels. General regret was expressed at his leaving. He and his wife have endeared themselves to their congregations in their short stay here. They left this morning for Lisbon, where they will stay a week or two before he leaves to resume his studies at McCormick seminary.

Mrs. W. B. Fowler is confined to her home on Seventh street by illness.

Physical Director V. V. Roseborough will leave next Saturday for Springfield, Mass., where he will enter the Y. M. C. A. training school at that place.

J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, R. I., has returned to the city. While away he gave several performances in sleight of hand.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

From Page 7.

spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement, nor for pride of might; not for trade or commerce; nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority, whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanang for himself, and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents, and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Some Pointed Questions.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dis-

honor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either. If he had been so inclined, which he was not, so long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give independence of the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive; they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

President's Philippine Policy.

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

Effect of Democratic Success.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognized, and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

Shall We Surrender to Guerrillas?

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 80 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines, and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

Our Responsibility.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic, to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these islands, except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

Impotence of a Protectorate.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we can not establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

No Defect in the Title.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain, who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations and when they make treaties must keep them.

The Rock of Freedom.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was built and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war, and for which 1,000,000 lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of

imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the vitality of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counselled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or the rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

Duty Versus Desertion.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As to China.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Peking, and while at time the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success which is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

A Reunited People.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the north and south in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth."

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The paralyzing effect of Democratic control is shown in the census returns. Charleston, South Carolina, shows an increase of but one and one-half per cent. in population for the past ten years. Every Republican city in the country shows an increase of from 25 to 57 per cent.

The "paramounting" of imperialism is proved to be folly by the Vermont election. The number of voters who were changed by it in that state is so small as to be a negligible quantity.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is supporting Bryan this year because he could not control all the federal appointments in his state. That is all there is to the matter.

—Mrs. Lizzie Jones and Mrs. Anna Fisher, sisters of Mrs. Harry Aufderheide, accompanied by Miss Alberta Jones, daughter of the former lady, are visiting the family of Officer Aufderheide. They are just now devoting their attention to the new policeman, Master Herman, who arrived the other day.

The swell things in neckwear this season are dark, rich colorings. See THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

—Misses Cora Tolbert and Mary Ruker left this morning for Wheeling.

The News Review for all the news.

You Remember the Good Soda Water You Drank at BULGER'S PHARMACY LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronage our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Claims committee of council will meet this evening.

The little child of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Jackman is seriously ill.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, Calcutta road, a son.

F. L. and E. L. Dearth, of Pittsburg, spent yesterday in the city.

The household effects of Fred Turnbull were today shipped to Cleveland.

Winnie Mercer up to the present time has pitched 17 games in the league, winning seven and losing ten.

Joseph Bomgardner, of Cleveland, is in the city today. Mr. Bomgardner is exhibiting a casket lowering device, which he invented.

A marriage license has been issued to William W. Ormes, aged 21, of Warren, and Miss Pearl Brown, aged 17, of this city. The parties are colored.

John M. Manor left today for a business trip to Wilmington, Del., in the interest of the Golding & Sons company.

Charles E. Macrum is home after a western trip in the interests of the National Glass company. He will remain here a few days before leaving on another trip.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock died Saturday afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment being made at Spring Grove cemetery.

George Hale has returned from attending the bicycle races at Pittsburg. While there he succeeded in securing 20 entries for the bicycle races to be held in this city on Monday, September 17.

The ball game Saturday between the East End and Hilltop clubs for the championship of East End resulted in a victory for the former team by a score of 12 to 11. Only seven innings were played.

Judgment was rendered in the court of Justice Rose Saturday evening in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Annie Hollems against Becky Jones. The amount sued for was \$4 and was claimed due for labor performed.

The three traveling musicians who arrived in the city Saturday are considerably above the ordinary and it is well worth the time and money of any person to hear them. Their rendition of the "Holy City" could not be excelled.

On Sunday, September 9, Rev. Raymond Huston preached his farewell sermons at the Northside and West End chapels. General regret was expressed at his leaving. He and his wife have endeared themselves to their congregations in their short stay here. They left this morning for Lisbon, where they will stay a week or two before he leaves to resume his studies at McCormick seminary.

Mrs. W. B. Fowler is confined to her home on Seventh street by illness.

Physical Director V. V. Roseborough will leave next Saturday for Springfield, Mass., where he will enter the Y. M. C. A. training school at that place.

J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, R. I., has returned to the city. While away he gave several performances in sleight of hand.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

From Page 7.

spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement, nor for pride of might; not for trade or commerce; nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority, whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 8, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanang for himself, and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents, and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Some Pointed Questions.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dis-

honor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give independence of the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive; they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

President's Philippine Policy.

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

Effect of Democratic Success.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognized, and the powers of government over all the peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

Shall We Surrender to Guerrillas?

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 80 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines, and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

Our Responsibility.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic, to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these islands, except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

Impotence of a Protectorate.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we can not establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

No Defect in the Title.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain, who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations and when they make treaties must keep them.

The Rock of Freedom.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was founded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war, and for which 1,000,000 lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the worst form of

imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted by the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counseled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or the rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

Duty Versus Desertion.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As to China.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Peking, and while at time the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races, strangers in country and speech, were united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

A Reunited People.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the north and south in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth."

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The paralyzing effect of Democratic control is shown in the census returns. Charleston, South Carolina, shows an increase of but one and one-half per cent. in population for the past ten years. Every Republican city in the country shows an increase of from 25 to 57 per cent.

The "paramounting" of imperialism is proved to be folly by the Vermont election. The number of voters who were changed by it in that state is so small as to be a negligible quantity.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is supporting Bryan this year because he could not control all the federal appointments in his state. That is all there is to the matter.

—Mrs. Lizzie Jones and Mrs. Anna Fisher, sisters of Mrs. Harry Aufderheide, accompanied by Miss Alberta Jones, daughter of the former lady, are visiting the family of Officer Aufderheide. They are just now devoting their attention to the new policeman, Master Herman, who arrived the other day.

The swell things in neckwear this season are dark, rich colorings. See THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

—Misses Cora Tolbert and Mary Ruker left this morning for Wheeling.

The News Review for all the news.

You Remember the Good Soda Water You Drank at

BULGER'S PHARMACY LAST SEASON!

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronage our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,

ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Claims committee of council will meet this evening.

The little child of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Jackman is seriously ill.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, Calcutta road, a son.

F. L. and E. L. Dearth, of Pittsburg, spent yesterday in the city.

The household effects of Fred Turnbull were today shipped to Cleveland.

Winnie Mercer up to the present time has pitched 17 games in the league, winning seven and losing ten.

Joseph Bomgardner, of Cleveland, is in the city today. Mr. Bomgardner is exhibiting a casket lowering device, which he invented.

A marriage license has been issued to William W. Ormes, aged 21, of Warren, and Miss Pearl Brown, aged 17, of this city. The parties are colored.

John M. Manor left today for a business trip to Wilmington, Del., in the interest of the Golding & Sons company.

Charles E. Macrum is home after a western trip in the interests of the National Glass company. He will remain here a few days before leaving on another trip.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock died Saturday afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment being made at Spring Grove cemetery.

George Hale has returned from attending the bicycle races at Pittsburg. While there he succeeded in securing 20 entries for the bicycle races to be held in this city on Monday, September 17.

The ball game Saturday between the East End and Hilltop clubs for the championship of East End resulted in a victory for the former team by a score of 12 to 11. Only seven innings were played.

Judgment was rendered in the court of Justice Rose Saturday evening in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Annie Hollems against Becky Jones. The amount sued for was \$4 and was claimed due for labor performed.

The three traveling musicians who arrived in the city Saturday are considerably above the ordinary and it is well worth the time and money of any person to hear them. Their rendition of the "Holy City" could not be excelled.

On Sunday, September 9, Rev. Raymond Huston preached his farewell sermons at the Northside and West End chapels. General regret was expressed at his leaving. He and his wife have endeared themselves to their congregations in their short stay here. They left this morning for Lisbon, where they will stay a week or two before he leaves to resume his studies at McCormick seminary.

Mrs. W. B. Fowler is confined to her home on Seventh street by illness.

Physical Director V. V. Roseborough will leave next Saturday for Springfield, Mass., where he will enter the Y. M. C. A. training school at that place.

J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, R. I., has returned to the city. While away he gave several performances in sleight of hand.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

From Page 7.

spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement, nor for pride of might; not for trade or commerce; nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority, whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanang for himself, and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents, and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Some Pointed Questions.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dis-

honor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give independence of the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive; they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

President's Philippine Policy.

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

Effect of Democratic Success.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognize, and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

Shall We Surrender to Guerrillas?

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 80 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines, and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

Our Responsibility.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic, to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these islands, except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

Impotency of a Protectorate.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we can not establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

No Defect in the Title.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain, who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations and when they make treaties must keep them.

The Rock of Freedom.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was founded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war, and for which 1,000,000 lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them: they may fear the worst form of

imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the vitality of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted by the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counseled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or the rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

Duty Versus Desertion.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As to China.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Peking, and while at home the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

A Reunited People.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the north and south in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth."

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The paralyzing effect of Democratic control is shown in the census returns. Charleston, South Carolina, shows an increase of but one and one-half per cent. in population for the past ten years. Every Republican city in the country shows an increase of from 25 to 57 per cent.

The "paramounting" of imperialism is proved to be folly by the Vermont election. The number of voters who were changed by it in that state is so small as to be a negligible quantity.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is supporting Bryan this year because he could not control all the federal appointments in his state. That is all there is to the matter.

—Mrs. Lizzie Jones and Mrs. Anna Fisher, sisters of Mrs. Harry A. Heide, accompanied by Miss Alberta Jones, daughter of the former lady, are visiting the family of Officer Aulderheide. They are just now devoting their attention to the new policeman, Master Herman, who arrived the other day.

The swell things in neckwear this season are dark, rich colorings. See THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

—Misses Cora Tolbert and Mary Ruker left this morning for Wheeling.

The News Review for all the news.

THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

16TH YEAR. NO. 78.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

TWO CENTS

JUNK DEALERS MUST BE CAREFUL

Mayor Davidson Proposes to En-
force the Law In the Future
In Regard To

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

Proprietor Must Keep a List and
Description of Second Hand
Articles Purchased.

OPEN TO POLICE INSPECTION

The developments in the case of "Peggy" Bradley and "Shorty" Davis go to show that very few, if any outside of the legal profession, know anything about the penalty attached to the offense on the part of the junk dealers for receiving stolen property.

The two boys in question disposed of the stolen wire to some of the several junk dealers of the city, but told so many conflicting stories relative to its disposition that the authorities were unable to make a case against any one of the local dealers.

Several thefts of a similar character have occurred recently, notable among them being the case in which George Cox and Neil Laird were mentioned some time ago, and for which offense they are now doing time.

The local authorities have determined to carry out the statutes to the letter in so far as it concerns the junk shops and second-hand stores, and they hope in that way to prevent, to a great extent, petty thefts of articles usually disposed of to these dealers in the future.

Chapter 16, volume 2, of the revised statutes under the head of "Second-hand stores and junk shops says:

Sec. 4,413. Proprietor to put up sign and keep book containing description of second-hand articles purchased. Any persons who purchases, sells, exchanges, or receives second-hand furniture, second-hand articles of any kind, scrap iron, old metal, canvas, rope, junk or lead pipe, except plain junk and old stoves and furniture, shall put up in a conspicuous place in or upon his shop, store wagon, boat or other place of business, a sign, having his name and occupation legibly inscribed thereon, and shall keep a separate book open to inspection of any member of any police force, city marshal or constable, or any other person, in which shall be written in the English language at the time of every purchase or exchange or any of the articles above mentioned a description thereof, the name, description and residence of the person from whom purchased and received, and the day and how such purchase or exchange was made. * * * And any such purchaser shall prepare and deliver every day to the mayor of the city in which such business is carried on, before the hours of 12 o'clock m., a legible and correct copy, written in English, from such book, a description of all such purchases, purchased or received during the preceding day, together with the hour at which the purchase or purchases were made, together with a description of the person from whom the same were purchased.

Sec. 4,414. Not to deal with minors, etc., and house within which to transact business. No such person shall directly or indirectly purchase or re-

ceive by way of barter or exchange, or otherwise, any of said articles of any minor or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such; nor from any person whatever between 9 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning, and whoever violates any provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not more than \$5.

Mayor Davidson stated Saturday that he proposed to enforce the law in the future, as the establishments to which the above applies have grown more numerous within the last year, and it is very evident that the proprietors do not know the law. If they did there would be fewer depredations of this character for the police to deal with.

DISBANDED.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB IS NO MORE.

At a Meeting it Was Decided to Wind Up Affairs and Sell Their Property.

The social organization known as the Columbian club is no more.

On last Friday night the club held a meeting and decided to disband. The society owned considerable property besides the furnishings of the rooms, which was sold to different members of the club.

The organization was formed in 1888 and was known at that time as the Bon Ton club. In 1892 the name was changed to the one which it had at the time the disbandment took place.

The society was for many years foremost among the social clubs of the city.

JOHN B. CROWL

Former Resident of This City Was Instantly Killed at Tipton, Indiana.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John B. Crowl, several years ago editor of the Salineville Record and the Republican Leader in this city, was instantly killed at Tipton, Indiana, on Saturday. He had been walking on the track and while waiting on a train sat down and went to sleep.

His mother and sisters reside in this city and the body was brought here this morning and will be buried at 1 o'clock. He was about 34 years old.

Deceased at one time was foreman of the Gazette of this city and resided here for several years, and he had many warm friends here who will be pained to hear of his death.

He left here to go to Salineville, where he founded the Record, now the Banner. He was a good newspaper man, but lost his money and newspaper through the failure of the Lisbon Republican Leader.

PROMPT ACTION.

There Was Not a Moment's Hesitation When the Sad News Was Received.

Just as soon as the news of the awful horror at Galveston, Texas, was received this morning, a subscription paper was gotten out at the office of the Potters Building & Savings company, and before the hour of 9 o'clock the sum of \$20 was paid in. The public will make note that subscriptions to this worthy cause will be received at the point above designated and forwarded to the proper authorities at the very earliest possible moment. Such prompt action in moments of emergency is very commendable.

THE EAST END PROVIDED A CASE

For Mayor Davidson and He Disposed of It Early This Morning.

AUGUST CRAFT WAS DRUNK

He Went Home Yesterday and Proceeded to Make Trouble For His Family.

TWO OTHER ARRESTS MADE

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said Mayor Davidson as he took his place at his desk this morning, "and the wages of sin is \$9 60."

The mayor was not feeling well this morning and said he had a case of "appendicitis in his right eye."

The residents of the East End have been annoyed for some time by a German named August Craft. He has his regular sprees and when under the influence of whisky is a very bad man.

Craft was drunk yesterday and went home in a nasty mood. He threatened to cut his son's throat and knocked the rest of the family around at his own sweet will until Officer Hamilton appeared on the scene. He was arrested and brought to jail, where he was locked up until this morning.

Christ Craft appeared at the office of the mayor at an early hour and stated that he proposed making a charge against his father in order that he might be taught a lesson. The family, he said, could not stand the annoyance any longer.

The man was arraigned and had started in to tell the mayor all about it when he was interrupted by his honor, who wanted to know whether he was guilty or not guilty. Craft supposed he was guilty and the mayor promptly fined him \$15 and costs, \$19 60 in all, which he said must be paid at once or he would go to the works.

Craft sent for a friend in the hope of persuading him to pay the fine, but the chances are that he will get a trip to Canton, and it is hoped when he returns he will have resolved to be good.

Harry Dunn was drunk again yesterday and Officer Dawson arrested him on Washington street for using profane language Sunday afternoon. He was before the mayor only last week and the authorities have gotten out of patience with the fellow. He was given a hearing last night and this morning Officer Morris took him to the works. His fine was \$9 60.

Officer Mahony arrested D. E. Laughlin Sunday on a charge of disorderly conduct, the charge being made by Motorman Hale. He was fined \$6 60 by the mayor last evening and paid up.

COMMON STREET SCENE.

A Drunken Woman Put on Board a Street Car Early Saturday Evening.

People on West Sixth street were treated Saturday evening to a most disgraceful spectacle.

About 6 o'clock a woman emerged from the vicinity of a notorious saloon, and from her actions it was evident her intention was to catch a street car. She was in a beastly state

of intoxication and could scarcely stand on her feet.

Two men who were returning from work, seeing the woman's condition, assisted her to board a car which was passing at the time and she was taken to her home in the West End.

This is not the first case of the kind that has been noticed in that vicinity, and the authorities should devote a little of their time to this section.

A CHARACTER.

ANDY VAUGHT, A STREET FAKIR, WHO HAS

Been in Every Civilized Country in the World, Was Here Saturday Night.

Andy Vaught, the street fakir who sold tooth powder in the Diamond Saturday night, is quite an interesting character.

He has plied his occupation in every civilized country on the globe, and tells many wild stories of adventure in various parts of the world.

In 1870 he was in the circus business and went to Australia with the Barnum show, where he remained two years. Returning to the United States he worked for the same aggregation, but a short time afterward he started to do street work.

He has been a street fakir for over 15 years and during that time has been in every prominent town in Europe, South America, West Indies, South America, being in Australia twice, and having worked on the streets of Liverpool, England, more often than East Liverpool, O., to which place he has made his regular trips for the past 10 years.

DISGRACEFUL.

A PRIZE FIGHT NOW IN PROGRESS.

Local People Who Went to Hancock County to Fight Should All Be Arrested.

A 10-round bout is being fought this afternoon at a camp on the other side of the river between a red-headed Irishman employed at a Second street saloon, and "Knocks" Peterson.

The go was arranged last week, and there is a large attendance at the encounter. There has been little betting, but what bets have been made show Peterson to be the favorite.

Both men are well known in the city, where they have engaged in many battles with local parties.

The fight took place at 3:30, and was witnessed by all the sporting fraternity of the city.

The Hancock county authorities should see to it that the parties get their just deserts.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

Special to News Review.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—A newspaper correspondent who has just arrived here from Galveston says the storm destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property and 1,500 lives were lost....

LEWIS.

Violently Insane.

Harry Hossman, a young man from Leetonia, was brought to Lisbon this afternoon by Marshal Lanahan, violently insane. About one year ago he was released from Newburg after having been confined two years.

CHILD DIED AT THE PICNIC

A Pathetic Incident Which Happened at Rock Springs Last Saturday.

WAS ONLY FIVE-MONTHS OLD

Seized With Convulsions and Before a Physician Could Arrive It Was Dead.

BODY TAKEN TO CUMBERLAND

A most pathetic incident occurred at the Hancock county picnic, held at Rock Springs last Saturday.

Among the attendants at the picnic was Mrs. James Skinner, of New Cumberland, and she had with her, her 5-months-old child. During the day the child was taken with spasms and before a physician could be summoned the little one was dead.

The body was taken to New Cumberland at once.

From what can be learned it seems the child had suffered with spasms and convulsions on Friday night, but had seemingly recovered its health, and the mother stated that she could not stay away from the picnic and thought her child was well enough to come with her.

A MINER KILLED.

TONS OF SLATE IN A SALINEVILLE MINE

Crushed the Life Out of John House, a Popular Young Man of That Place.

Salineville, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—John House, a miner employed in the slope mine here, was killed at 7:30 Saturday evening by the fall of several tons of slate.

House in company with six other miners were engaged in blasting slate and when the accident occurred all save House succeeded in escaping.

Deceased was aged about 26 years and unmarried. His parents reside about three miles northwest of this place, and they were prostrated when the news of his death reached the home.

All the miners of the town are idle today and the funeral, which took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was very largely attended, the young man being one of the most popular and best known miners of Salineville.

Interment was made in the cemetery at Monroeville.

PROF. FROELICH,

Former Physical Director of the Local Turners Killed at Dayton.

Ferdinand W. Froelich, instructor at the North St. Louis Turnverein and instructor of gymnastics in the St. Louis schools, was killed by falling from a tree and fracturing his skull while on a visit to his parents at Dayton.

Prof. Froelich was one of the foremost physical directors of the United States and had many warm friends here. He came to this city in 1888 and for over a year was instructor for the local Turners. He went direct to St. Louis from here.

New Fall Lines of Shoes Now Ready.

Ladies and Gents' Double Sole Enamels, Pat. Leathers, French Calf Velour Calf, Winter Tans, Vici Kid, Ideal Kid, etc., at
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

All Summer stock at and Below Cost.

And we must get rid of it as we need more room and **Bargain Prices** will do it.

W. H. GASS.

220 Diamond.

W. H. GASS.

OUR DEAR BOY LETTERS--NO 4

"Your Father" Writes Letters
Which Strike Deep Into a
Loyal Man's Heart.

GOOD READING FOR US ALL

The North and the South Stand
United Under Dear Old
Glory.

WE WILL CARE FOR OUR OWN

My Dear Boy—As an American citizen I am happy over the vast progress made by the United States during the administration of William McKinley.

It is true that the increase of our wealth, the enlargement of our possessions, and the position which we have gained among the nations of the earth, have brought to us a vast increase of responsibility. However, this responsibility came to us providentially, unexpectedly and unsought; and, if we are true to ourselves and to righteousness, the God of nations will guide us in the future as in the past.

It is also true that there are some sad things to contemplate in this connection. War is always sad, and we have had practically three wars on our hands. None of them could be foreseen four years ago. We were pushed into them and it is a good thing that we had so wise a pilot at the helm in this critical period of our nation's history. But while there are things that make one sad, there are many to make one glad, and it is of these things that I wish to speak.

First—The better state of feeling between the north and the south. You were born since those old days and can have but little idea of the intense bitterness engendered by the civil war. It was a common saying at the close of the war that it would take several generations for the enmity to pass away. Men thought it impossible that north and south should come together heartily during the lifetime of the men who fought the battles and the women who gave their husbands and their sons to the northern and southern causes. Gradually the feeling between the sections became better. We made a long stride forward during the summer that Garfield lay dying and the whole nation, north and south, watched by his bedside in anxiety, hope and fear. But the Spanish-American war finished the trouble. When Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee put on the blue and called themselves "Yanks," when the sons of the union soldier and the sons of the confederate soldier, side by side, won victories for America, the heart of the north and the south came together. I rejoice with joy unspeakable that I have lived to see the day when I and my comrades in arms for the union can clasp the hands of our former foes and congratulate each other on the prosperity and increasing glory of our common country.

Second—The expansion of American

territory. It has been going on for a hundred years, and never more gloriously than now. The American spirit is that of expansion. It was an American boy who set the hen on 47 eggs and told his mother that he did so because he "wanted to see the blamed old thing spread herself." To keep spreading is an instinct of Americanism. And don't you be one bit afraid, my boy, that the old mother American eagle will not be able to hover safely over all the eggs she can find.

You see, my boy, I think that the best thing the whole world can do is to settle down quietly and be the United States. I have a profound pity for anybody on the earth who does not live under the protecting folds of the Star Spangled Banner. Every drop of your father's blood is American, and it tingles with delight at the sight of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines added to our American possessions. True, affairs in the Philippines are not as pleasant now as we could wish, but "wait till the clouds roll by." The flag has brought blessing to every place it has touched hitherto, and will do the same in the future.

Third—I rejoice at the increased respect for our country among the nations of the earth. Manila Bay, Santiago and San Juan were revelations to the nations abroad. Hitherto their idea has been that "the Yankee is simply a shrewd trader and inventor, with no soul beyond the Almighty Dollar. It was an awakening to them to discover that American gunners are the best in the world, that American soldiers are unsurpassed in courage, discipline, intelligence and efficiency, and that Americans fight, not merely for money, but for ideas, for liberty and for the deliverance of the oppressed of other lands and races. And in the present trouble in China the United States is winning the esteem of the world, not only by the success of our arms, but by our careful, dignified, judicious diplomacy.

Fourth—I rejoice in the increase of the nation's wealth. In Cleveland's time we were a nation of borrowers. Now we are a nation of lenders. We are a happy and prosperous people.

Meanwhile, the twentieth century dawns upon us with tremendous possibilities in store. Just what is before us we do not know. But there is a mighty shaking among the dry bones, and indications of tremendous steps forward toward the coming kingdom of God. My part in life is nearly done, but you, my son, will live to see the mightiest epoch in the world's history. Be honest, be true, be Christian, and be an American. Do not vote to "swap horses while we are crossing streams." Vote to keep at the helm the man whose steady brain, loving heart and true hands have under God guided the ship of state so safely through peril to a new birth of national glory.

YOUR FATHER.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The City Treasurer Receives the
Amount Due the City on the
June Taxes.

City Treasurer Herbert has received from County Auditor J. F. Adams the amount due the city and township school funds from the June taxes.

The amounts are as follows: City, \$22,454 43; township, \$681 21.

CASES FOR THE GRAND JURY.

A List of the Persons Who Are
In Jail or Have Given
Bond.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM

Grand Jury Will Decide Whether
There Is Enough Evidence
to Secure Convictions.

SOME CASES FROM THIS CITY

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Following is a complete list of the cases which will come before the grand jury next week in which the accused is either in the county jail or under bond for appearance for trial:

Winfield Grafton, Wellsville, assault.

James Smith, Lisbon, non-support. Mrs. Thomas Wilson, East Liverpool, assault and battery.

William Leighton, Wellsville, non-support.

John Estil, Lisbon, petit larceny. Homer Knowles, Salem, rape.

John Tullis, East Liverpool, rape. Benjamin Evans, Lisbon, non-support.

Evan Morris, Elkrum township, trespass.

Thomas E. Mackall, Middleton township, assault and battery.

N. H. McGhie, Wellsville, non-support.

Mrs. Bennet Yates, Salem, assault and battery.

Henry Wright, Salem, burglary and larceny.

Joe Birk, Salem, assault and battery.

Joe Holaragar, Salem, assault and battery.

Jennie Green, Salem, malicious slander.

Emma Vincent, East Liverpool, libel.

Edward Guyton, Leetonia, non-support.

F. A. Shoemaker, Leetonia, robbery.

A LECTURE.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, General Secretary
of the Board of Home Missions,
Will Be Here.

Mrs. F. D. Palmer, general secretary of the board of home missions, will lecture Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Palmer is a fluent talker and has had a vast experience in the home mission work. She will address the audience upon home missions dealing especially with the freedmen work.

The public is cordially invited to attend the lectures.

We do not advertise to sell you clothing below cost. We take it for granted that you have good sense, and know that that is an impossibility. But we do say that we manufacture all our goods, and can therefore save you the middleman's profit, and thus undersell all competition.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

OHIO VALLEY Business College

Has an excellent corps of teachers, each a specialist in his line. Individual instruction in all branches. ACTUAL BUSINESS Bookkeeping, Banking, Corporation, etc.; Shorthand, Typewriting, (Touch System) Penmanship and Common Branches. Enter at the opening of the term, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. WEAVER, M. S.,
President.

F. T. WEAVER, B. C. S.,
Secretary and Business Manager.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Papers in the Calcutta Case Are Being Served by a Local Constable.

Papers were served in a case today which was brought in the court of Justice Davis, in Calcutta.

Jennie Duck has entered suit against John Duck for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Sept. 3.

The defendant resides near this city, and the documents will be served by a local constable.

SOLD OUT.

The Kensington Beef and Provision Company Sell Out to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—The Kensington Beef and Provision Company have sold their plant at Kensington, including 1 25-100 acres of land in Hanover township and all buildings, machinery, etc., to James W. Cox for \$6,000.

The plant was started on an extensive scale about a year ago.

The latest, up-to-date suitings and overcoatings are Oxford grays and blacks. See
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Novelty store, East End. For full particulars call on HILL & HAWKINS.

FOR SALE—Residence of M. E. Golding. Apply to owner, 216 Pennsylvania avenue, city.

5^c ICE CREAM —SODA

East Liverpool Visitors
Always Welcome.

A FULL LINE OF CIGARS.

T. A. McINTOSH.

PHARMACIST
Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

The Sanitary Reduction Co.
James Murphy, Manager, dispose of all refuse by incineration according to Board of Health regulations.

Bell 'phone 373.

The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

DAVID BOYCE. W. L. THOMPSON.
J. M. KELLY. O. C. VODREY.
B. C. SIMMS. JNO. C. THOMPSON.
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 80,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and
Personal Account

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

7-room dwelling on Ridgeway ave., lot 31 by 130, with summer kitchen, in perfect condition. Price \$5,700.
11-room business building on East Market street, with all modern improvements, one square from Diamond. Call at office for price.
8-room double dwelling on Second street, a splendid investment. Price \$2,800.

A modern dwelling on Sixth street, lot 30 by 130. This is one of the most desirable dwellings on Sixth street, and anyone that is desirous of owning a home without having the trouble of building should look at this. Price \$5,500.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.
General Insurance and
Real Estate Agents.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Both Phones 49.



Time table effective May 28, 1900. Trains
daily except Sunday. Central time.

No. 6.....	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galliee.
No. 40.....	2 35 p. m.	3 40 p. m.
No. 36.....	6 20 a. m.	7 25 a. m.
	12 00 a. m.	2 20 p. m.

No. 9.....	Lv. N. Galliee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 45.....	8 25 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
No. 35.....	5 10 p. m.	6 08 p. m.
	5 00 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIEE.

Connections at New Galliee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER,
General Passenger Agent

ALL the latest and best local and telegraph news
be can found in this paper.

APPALLING DISASTER.

More Than 2,500 Lives Blotted Out In Texas.

WORST HURRICANE EVER KNOWN.

Four Thousand Residences In Galveston Destroyed—Vessels Driven Ashore—Railroad and Wire Communication Shut Off. Property Damage Cannot Be Estimated.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 10.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property. No information from other points.

Joseph D. Sayers, Governor.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The west Indian storm which reached the gulf coast Saturday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where, it is reported, thousands of lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meager reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received tonight. James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the general disaster which has befallen that city and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgans Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimate made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 3,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

Galveston a Complete Wreck.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour straight from the gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2109 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three story building was blown down and nine men—prominent citizens—were killed.

It was reported that the orphan asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and, if this proves true, the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottom side up in the bay. There is a small stream ship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston Island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition. The lightship that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

All Bemoaning Their Losses.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses

and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay even should that bridge be standing.

Provisions will be badly needed, as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The water works power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the east end portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath houses are destroyed and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. The South Texas Baptist college is badly damaged and the schoolhouse is a wreck.

Not a house in the town of Chappell Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered and a fine gin is a complete wreck.

At Brenham the courthouse was nearly wrecked and the city hall completely so. Every business and residence house suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is under the ruins of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.

At Guston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At Rock Island the Baptist church was totally wrecked and several residences unroofed.

At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$350,000 to the rice and cotton crops and to residences.

At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences leveled.

At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured in Coats, an aged lady probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the country near here.

Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rains.

Forty-two dwellings were wrecked at Wallis.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed in the town by a falling house.

In Hardin county a large amount of timber was blown down and there was much damage to property at Village Mills. No damage was done at Corpus Christi or Rockport, at the lower coast.

At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church and three others were killed near there. One also was killed at Both. No names

ATLANTIC TEA CO. FRUIT. FRUIT.

The fruit crop is abundant and every body will need Tin Cans, Glass Jars, extra Rubbers and Caps, Jelly Glasses Sealing Wax, etc. Now is the time to buy and our stores are the places to do your buying. Our Jelly Glasses are full half pints, Glass Jars, smooth finish with porcelain caps. You run no risk of having spoiled fruit if you get your supplies at our stores. Sugar away down.

Price List:

Mason Quart Jars.....per dozen 55c
Mason Pint Jars....." " 50c
Large Lemons....." " 15c
Covered Jellies ½ pint....." " 25c
Finished Tumblers ½ pint....." " 25c
Extra Caps and Rings....." " 25c
Extra Rings....." " 5c
Hand-made Tin Cans....." " 40c
Crystal Sealing Wax.....2 pkgs. 5c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We lead; let those who can, follow

We are showing

BED ROOM ACCESSORIES

In our large window which will interest the ladies.

Chairs--Stylish and comfortable, yet free from dust gathering upholstery.

Toilet Tables--As necessary as chairs for convenience.

Chiffoniers--The roomy, handsome chests of drawers. More capacious than Dressers, yet taking less space.

And last but by no means least a

COMBINATION PIECE

which does away with the unsightly washstand.

Hides it inside of a Dresser or a Chiffonier. Keeps the room tidy and gives you a handsome piece of Furniture.

'Tis the most practical article we ever saw.

THE S. G. HARD CO. THE BIG STORE

obtainable.

Awful Scenes of Desolation.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—A special from Houston, Tex., says:

In the relief train which Conductor Powers brought in from Virginia Point tonight was his own son, who lay in the baggage car a corpse. Powers was employed at Virginia Point as a baggage watchman, and was 20 years old. He had distinguished himself as a life saver at Texas City, having rescued many people. After saving the lives of others he himself was drowned by an accident.

Conductor Powers reports that the two freight trains, one on the I. & H. N., the other on the M. K. & T., which left Houston at 10:30 Saturday morning, arrived at Virginia Point in safety but could get no further. In the storm Saturday they were both overturned and the cars were washed entirely off the right of way, the crews escaping and they set about the work of rescuing people who lived there. Up to Saturday afternoon they had recovered 25 bodies, 10 of whom were women and the work is still going on. G. Rosing, a contractor who lives in the Bruner district, came in from Genoa, where he had been constructing a school building and reported that every building in the town was blown down and made a total wreck, with but one or two possible exceptions.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—A Times Democrat special from Port Eads, in South Pass, says that the storm there was most violent and that six lives were lost off Southwest Pass. The tug Monarch, towing six barges from Sabine Pass to Farnandina, broke her tiller Thursday, anchored the barges and proceeded to South Pass for repairs. She was caught by the storm and when she went out today to look for the barges no trace of them could be found, or of the six keepers.

The water was waist deep over the shores of South Pass and most of the population took shelter in the light house.

Taylor, Tex., Sept. 10.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place early Sunday morning, causing considerable damage in the business part of the town, and continuing with a steady gale from the north until 7 a. m. The blow was accompanied by a continuous and drenching rain. Great damage has been done to crops. Electric lights and telephone wires were blown down all over the town.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

A Large Chinese Force Going North For That Purpose.

London, Sept. 10.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Saturday, September 8, from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sang Fau, the Manchu Viceroy of the provinces of Yun Nan and Kwei Chau, started northward September 5, at the head of a large force to rescue the emperor.

"An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the empress dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners. Li Hung Chang intends to go north next Tuesday (September 11). He will be accompanied by Chang Wi, director of mines for the province of Chi Li, and Tseng, manager of the Northern railway.

"It appears that when, at the beginning of the siege, the Japanese minister in Peking called for volun-

teers to assist in the defense of the legation, 35 officers of the Japanese army who were engaged in various civilian occupations in Peking, responded. This explains how the Japanese were so well informed."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph wiring Saturday, says:

"Sir Alfred Gaselee (British commander in Peking), has wired to Hong Kong directing that no more troops be sent forward. In North China the Japanese and Russians have arrived at an understanding and are working together more cordially."

It is also reported that Gen. Yung Lu and his entire family committed suicide.

World's Money Market.

Now that even the Cincinnati Enquirer acknowledges that "the United States will probably continue to be for a long time the cheapest money market in the world," with the result that if Europe, and more particularly, Great Britain, need gold, it will turn to the United States for it, because, as The Enquirer says, "nowhere else, in fact, can gold be readily obtained," what is left in the face of this actual fact, of the entire Bryan campaign contention of four years ago, that McKinley's election would put up the price of money and drive the gold out of the country? In giving this fact Mr. McLean's paper is talking straight business, not politics, and for that reason its evidence is the more convincing.

The News Review for all the news

WILL NOT BE AN ARBITRATOR.

Ex-President Cleveland Declines an Important Position.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Ex-President Cleveland has decided he does not wish to be a member of the international court of arbitration and has so notified the president. The reason said to be given in his letter of declination is that he has no desire to return to public life.

The few old line Democrats around Democratic headquarters do not believe that is the real reason. They look upon the declination as a corroboration of the tip they received a few days ago that the former idol of Democracy is about to write a letter advising his friends to support Bryan on the ground, as they hear, that imperialism is really the paramount issue, and is so much the superior problem that it overshadows the silver monometallism as the result of Bryan's election.

Japanese Prince After Knowledge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—His royal highness, Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is a young man of 25 years, and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese military school, and will study American economics, commercial methods and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Will some one rise to inquire the amount of the campaign fund Mr. Aguinaldo contributes to the Democrats this year?

Shoes Shaken Up.

You don't need a search-light to find the Bargains we are offering this month.

Ladies' \$1.50 Black Lace Shoes, (up to-date style).....	\$1.20
Ladies' \$1.50 Tan Lace Shoes, (up to date style,).....	\$1.00
A lot of Ladies' \$2.50 Button Shoes.....	\$1.50
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 to \$2.00 Oxfords (on Job Counter).....	50 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.00 Black Shoes.....	85 ^c
A lot of Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Shoes.....	\$1.90

Men's Tan Shoes Still go at Great Reductions.

We have an extraordinary large selection of Boys' and Girls' School Shoes, the kind that are easy on pocketbook and feet.

THE HEISLER-BENCE SHOE CO.

THE NEWS REVIEW

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Published Daily Except Sunday by
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER,
Manager and Proprietor.

(Entered as second class matter at the
East Liverpool, Ohio, postoffice.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(Postage free in United States and
Canada.)

One year in advance.....\$5 00
Three months..... 1 25
By the week..... 10

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

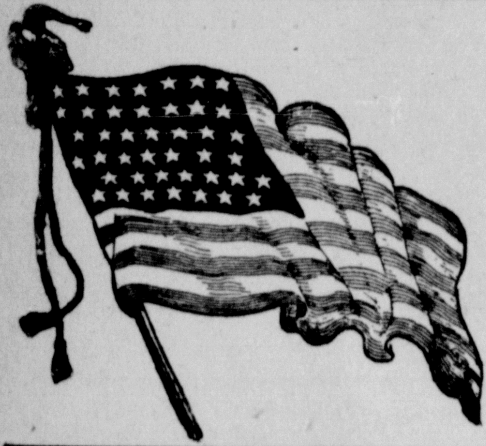
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

This Date In History—Sept. 10.

- 1564—Sir Humphrey Gilbert was
drowned off the Azores with
all his crew; born 1539.
- 1760—Stephen Sewall, famous
chief justice of Massachu-
setts, died.
- 1787—John Jordan Crittenden,
famous for his peace meas-
ures, was born in Woodford
county, Ky.; died 1863.
- 1797—Mrs. Godwin (Mary Woll-
stonecraft), famous innovator
in social matters, died; born 1759.
- 1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
- 1845—Judge Joseph Story, eminent American ju-
rist and justice of the United States supreme
court, died at Cambridge, Mass.; born 1779.
Judge Story was a graduate of Harvard.
President Madison appointed him a justice of
the United States supreme court when he was
but 32 years of age, the youngest incumbent
ever known for such a high position either in
England or America. He served in the court
34 years.
- 1895—Harrison Millard, popular song writer, died
in New York city; born 1831.
- 1896—Luigi Palmieri, noted Italian meteorologist,
died at Rome; born 1807.
- 1898—Appalling loss of life in a West India hurri-
cane. Empress Elizabeth of Austria killed by
an Italian anarchist at Geneva.



Crittenden.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN,
of Huron.
Supreme Judge,
JOHN A. SHAUCK,
of Montgomery.
Food Commissioner,
JOE E. BLACKBURN,
of Belmont.
School Commissioner,
L. D. BONEBRAKE,
of Knox.
Public Works Board,
CHAS. A. GODDARD,
of Scioto.

Congress,
ROBERT W. TAYLER.

COUNTY.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JASON H. BROOKES.
Coroner,
JOHN L. STRAUGHN.
County Commissioner,
W. K. GEORGE.
Infirmary Director,
T. O. KELLY.

BRYAN ON GOLD STANDARD.

"If there is any one who believes
the gold standard is a good thing, or
that it must be maintained, I warn
him not to cast his vote for me, be-
cause I promise him it will not be
maintained in this country longer than
I am able to get rid of it."

This language was used by Hon.

William Jennings Bryan in a speech
at Knoxville, Tenn., on September 16,
1896.

THE BOYCOTT.

'Tis a two-edged sword and a very
dangerous weapon to handle.

DEAR BOY LETTER.

Turn to the second page of today's
News Review and read this letter. 'Tis
rich, racy, solid and loyal.

MOONLIGHT PICNICS.

Let some of the mothers of East
Liverpool tell of the dread in their
hearts respecting such gatherings.

THE DEAD BABY.

The death of the dear little one,
under such circumstances and sur-
roundings, is indeed sad to think of.

EGOTISM.

Don't imagine that all of the wis-
dom and smartness and business like
characteristics and astuteness and vir-
tues of the world rest under your hat.
There are others.

AGUINALDO.

Aid and comfort and ballots for
Bryan means aid and comfort and bal-
lots for Aguinaldo and his bolo men—
bolos used for the assassination of
American soldiers. Who says the
above? Aguinaldo and his cabinet.
No man in all this land can success-
fully deny this.

THE TEXAS HORROR.

The news from Galveston, Texas,
has sent a thrill of horror all over
this nation. Put yourselves in the
places of the inhabitants, of the suf-
ferers, of the survivors. The human-
ity loving people of the nation will
respond to the call for help. They
have never failed. They never will.

COMMUNION.

It was a wonderful sight in one of
our churches on Sunday morning to
witness a great mass of people reded-
icating themselves to the service of
the Master. If the various churches
of the city of East Liverpool line up
in the same manner, and if each indi-
vidual member shall remain true to
his and her pledge, each dominant
evil in this city will be compelled to
vacate the municipality and seek
more congenial quarters elsewhere.

IMPERIALISM.

If to be an advocate and backer
and sustainer and helper and well
wisher and sympathizer of the boys
of our country who are carrying Old
Glory in China and the Philippines
constitutes one an "imperialist," then
is the News Review an imperialist,
from the ground up, from center to
circumference, and glories in the title,
and flings defiance in the face and
teeth of the man who would not be
an imperialist, in the light of such a
definition.

GOLD STANDARD.

Bryan has given, time and again,
in his speeches, the assurance that
the gold standard shall not control na-
tional financial affairs in case of his
election. We, as a people, are pros-
pering wonderfully under a gold
standard and a protective tariff. Will-
iam Jennings Bryan is the active, pro-
nounced and unrelenting foe and op-
ponent of each of these grandly es-
sential features, and, in case of his
election, he will do his best to destroy
them. In other words, he will unset-
tle the existing conditions of affairs,
make play in favor of free trade, force
to the limit the silver craze, destroy
the confidence of the civilized world
respecting our currency, and wreck
and ruin business establishments on
every hand; and, as a natural se-
quence, throw workmen out of em-
ployment on every side. Can any
American workman cast his ballot in
favor of a visionary who would thus
trifle with the vital interests of the
nation, and bring disaster upon the
masses?

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

The letter of acceptance of William
McKinley is a strong one from every
standpoint. It carries conviction with
it in the mind of every fair and un-
prejudiced reader. There is no shirk-
ing of any vital measure. The money
issue is met squarely, as becomes a
man confident of the justice and right
of his position. There is no shadow
of backing down respecting the Phil-
ippine question. This matter was
carefully studied at its inception—
studied in the interest of the masses
—of the nation at large; and the his-
tory of the struggle in that part of
the United States stamps William Mc-
Kinley as statesman and patriot. Mr.
McKinley pays a rich tribute to the
soldiers of our common land, the men
who rallied to the support of Old
Glory in our late troubles, coming
from north and south, from east and
west, and fittingly says:

"The nation faces the new century
gratefully and hopefully, with increas-
ing love of country, with firm faith in
its pure institutions, and with high
resolve that they shall not perish
from the earth."

Read the message in our issue of
today very carefully. It is full of
good meat for the man who loves his
country, and is especially good read-
ing for the toilers of the nation.

IN THE POTTERIES.

SOME ITEMS GATHERED IN THE
LOCAL PLANTS.

Two Thompson Pottery Employees
Matched for a 100-Yard
Foot Race.

Erastus Phillips and William Far-
rell, both of whom are employed at
the Thompson pottery, have been
matched to run 100 yards for \$50 a
side, \$15 aside having been put up.

It is not known where the match
will be run, but it is thought it will
be pulled off at Columbian park.

Clay making at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery will be commenced this
week and the pottery will be in full
operation in two weeks.

Clarence Miller, a presser who has
been employed at the Sevres China
works, left this morning for Sebring,
where he has accepted a similar posi-
tion.

B. M. Bell, who has been employed
as a kilndrawer at Laughlin pottery
No. 1, has resigned his position and
has gone to the Pioneer pottery at
Wellsville, where he will take a posi-
tion as kilnplacer.

A cog wheel broke Saturday on one
of the engines at the Taylor, Lee &
Smith pottery and it will be some
time before it can be repaired.

When you buy your suit, don't for-
get that we keep the largest line and
best up-to-date hats in the city.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

FAMINE SUFFERERS.

These Be Lovers of Humanity—They
Take Rank With the "Cheerful
Givers."

A fine looking workman, clad in his
working suit, left a contribution for
the India famine sufferers this morn-
ing. He would not have his name
published. He will be known at the
right time, in the right place.

A dear little boy, apparently about
12 years of age, left a liberal
contribution at this office this after-
noon. Questioned as to the name of
the giver, he replied that he did not
want the name given. In the name
of the Master, we ask a rich blessing
upon the lad and upon his dear ones.
Such lovers of humanity are a credit
to the city of East Liverpool. Do
you want a share of the Master's bless-
ing?

The contributions went forward this
afternoon.

We are now ready to show you our
fall clothing.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

CARBACE.

Manager Bursner Aims to Meet the
Legitimate Claims of the
Public.

If any of our readers will take the
trouble and time to go to the foot
of Market street and make a personal
inspection of the garbage furnace
there, the rules and discipline en-
forced, and note the energy displayed
in burning the same by night and by
day, and the efforts made to save the
immediate community from any an-
noyance, they will reach the verdict
that grumblers and kickers have been
painting fancy pictures for the pub-
lic eye. We believe this method of
disposing of garbage to be an actual
necessity for our city, and we believe
that the charges made for removing
and burning garbage are very reason-
able, and shall continue to so be-
lieve until absolute proof to the con-
trary causes us to change our opin-
ion. Further, we have the assurance
from the lips of Manager Robert
Bursner that all legitimate complaints
will receive careful and immediate at-
tention, and any objectionable fea-
tures temporarily existing, from any
cause, shall be remedied without de-
lay.

FAIR PLAY.

A store which does a fair and
square business, and makes only a
fair profit, can't sell you a suit worth
\$16, \$18 and \$20, for \$10 or \$11. All
stores advertising to do this must
make tremendous profits early in the
season. For your next suit, try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

DANDY NICE BASS.

And the Youngster Assured the Scribe
That He Used "Johnny Cross"
as Bait.

He was a very proud boy, and the
center of admiration for the time be-
ing. We met him coming up lower
Market street on Saturday afternoon
with a handsome light bamboo fishing

pole in his left hand, and a superb
black bass dangling from the end of
a string grasped in his right hand.
The boys were flocking about him as
he marched proudly along the thor-
oughfare, answering questions as to
where he had caught the beauty, how
much did it weigh, what kind of bait
he had used, etc., etc. We crowded
our way to his presence and queried:
"What bait did you use?"
"Johnny Cross," was the laughing
answer.

"What's 'Johnny Cross'?" was our
next query.

"Oh, don't you know?" and the
youngster looked at us in gentle pity,
evidently thinking that our education
had been sadly neglected; and then he
made reply:

"Why, a Johnny Cross is just craw-
fish. I thought everybody knew that."

"Johnny Cross" or "crawfish" had
brought the lucky youngster a nice
prize, fully 15 inches in length and
built in proportion, and we no longer
wonder why the boys love to fish in
the waters of the Ohio.

A firm that makes you pay \$15, \$18
and \$20 a suit early in the season and
then afford to sell them for \$10 or \$11
later, must surely make an awful big
profit on their goods. Do you see
the point? For your next suit try
THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

MAYOR DAVIDSON.

Christian Ladies Return Thanks to the
Mayor for Unselfish
Kindness.

Editor News Review—Permit us to
make use of your paper for the pur-
pose of thanking Mayor Davidson for
his unselfish kindness in the perform-
ance of a good act which was brought
to our consideration. His honor
spared no pains in aiding us to the
best of his ability.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

All the news in the News Review.

FOWLER'S HORSE HAD DISAPPEARED

He Returned to Chester Saturday Night and Got Ready to Go Home.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED

Suspicious Looking People Crossed the Bridge at an Early Hour Saturday Evening.

FOUND YESTERDAY MORNING

O. S. Fowler came to the city Sunday morning and informed the authorities here that a horse had been stolen in Chester Saturday evening, and they had good reason for believing the thieves came in this direction.

Thomas Fowler, son of Mrs. Richard Fowler, residing five miles back in the country from Chester, drove the horse to that place Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and when he returned for the animal some time afterward it had disappeared and no trace of it could be found.

Inquiry was made at the toll house which elicited the information that two suspicious characters had passed over during the evening. The attention of the toll men were attracted by the fact that one of the parties was not familiar with the price charged for a rig and in the other case the man seemed in such a hurry that he ran his horse the entire distance from one end of the bridge to the other, which looked very suspicious.

Chief Thompson promised to do all in his power to find the thief and referred the parties to Justice of the Peace Johnson, of Chester, and they left the city for the purpose of finding that official.

The stolen animal is a brown mare with no distinctive marks by which it could be identified, although it was attached to a new buggy and the owners believe the turnout could be located easily by that.

The horse and buggy was found yesterday morning just over the Pennsylvania line. It is thought parties drove the rig away and abandoned it near the place where it was found.

HE MAY DIE.

M'CREA DREAMED HE WAS IN A WRECK.

Wrapped the Bed Clothes Around Him And Jumped from a Window.

Lisbon, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Clifford McCrea, a young school teacher whose home is in New Garden, leaped from a second-story window in a hotel in Kensington Saturday night and may die.

While sleeping he dreamed of being in a railroad wreck, and grabbing the clothes from the bed, he made the leap.

His arm was broken in two places, his hip split open to the bone, making a wound about 15 inches long and his back injured to such an extent that it is feared that it is broken.

He was to have opened a term of school in Carroll county next Monday.

We do not charge you from \$15 to \$20 for a suit that you can buy later for \$10 or \$11.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

Will be Married.

Merwood D. Morris and Miss Mary Pasco, of this city, will be married by Squire Rose this evening.

A RUMOR.

THAT COLUMBIAN PARK WILL BE SOLD

To the East Liverpool Street Railway Company And Many Improvements Made.

A rumor was current today to the effect that negotiations were pending whereby Columbian park would soon be in the hands of the East Liverpool Street Railway company.

If the deal goes through the park will immediately undergo a thorough remodeling process, at the end of which a pleasure resort second to none in this section of the state will be the result.

Little or no improvement has been made during the present season and the parties now interested in its purchase propose to spare no expense in making the park one of the most popular resorts in Ohio.

ON A WAGER.

A Greek Doctor is Making a Tour of the United States.

Dr. P. G. P. Attis and wife, his private secretary, John Kerims, accompanied by John Thomas and James Demas, arrived in the city last night from Pittsburgh.

According to the story told by Attis he was married in London in June and immediately started out on a wedding tour and a wager. The wager says he must travel over the United States and in 12 months return to London with \$25,000, which he has made in that time or forfeit \$25,000, the amount of the wager.

The party left this afternoon for Steubenville and will go from there to Cincinnati.

They are all Greeks and Attis makes his money by publishing a paper called "How to Make a Fortune."

He carries papers with him to prove that he is not a fraud.

BRADSHAW IS CROWDED

One of the Grades Must be Brought to the Central School Building in Consequence.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Bradshaw avenue school one of the grades will be moved to the Central building.

The committee from the board are contemplating changing the boundary lines so as to include much of the territory in the vicinity of Bradshaw avenue.

The opinion is now expressed that a mistake was made in building but two rooms in the school there, as the building is not large enough to accommodate the pupils who are entitled to attend school there.

PLAY BALL

East Liverpool and Wellsville Clerks Will Cross Bats Tomorrow.

The clerks of this city and Wellsville will play ball tomorrow and will line up as follows:

East Liverpool—McClure, catcher; Wheatly, pitcher; Steinfeld or Lewis, short; Wallace, first; Dawson, second; Bence, third; Little, left; Gamble, middle; Shenkel or Bullock, right.

Wellsville—Russell or Schultz, catcher; Alexander, pitcher; Cummings, short; Congo, first; Daughaday, second; Grimm, third; McIlhane, left; Haxelock, middle; Turner, right.

Harrington is Home.

Mr. J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, Rhode Island, has returned to the city, continuing his association with Smith & Phillips. Mr. Harrington is now prepared to tune pianos in a thorough and first-class manner and can be found at the music store of Smith & Phillips.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

—James Smith was in Beaver Saturday.

—William Phillips spent Sunday at Lisbon.

—J. B. Gladden spent Sunday in Pittsburgh.

—Tom Wyllie has returned from a visit at Pittsburgh.

—Thomas Farrell, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green spent Sunday at Sebring.

—Percy Frost, of Sebring, spent Sunday in the city.

—O. O. Eideneir, of Cleveland, was in the city yesterday.

—J. E. McDonald spent the day in Cumberland on business.

—Ed Morley went to Steubenville this morning on business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodwin spent Sunday at Bridgeport.

—Justice McLane is in New Cumberland today on business.

—James Barker, of Akron, visited his family here over Sunday.

—Homer J. Taylor left Saturday for a business trip to Cleveland.

—M. J. and Leiper McLane left Saturday for a visit at Pittsburgh.

—M. M. Huston spent Sunday at Columbiana with his wife and daughter.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Vodrey and children left Saturday for Atlantic City.

—Robert Baxter has returned to the city after spending a week at Cleveland.

—Miss Mary Brown left Saturday for a visit at Wheeling and Steubenville.

—Baggage Agent G. B. Smith spent Sunday with his mother near Salineville.

—Mrs. Thomas Nagle left Saturday for a week's visit with relatives at Wheeling.

—John Caton left this morning for Woodfield, where he has accepted a position as barber.

—Mrs. J. M. Manor, of Jefferson street, will leave tomorrow for a visit with her country friends.

—W. R. Montgomery, manager of the Columbiana County Telephone company, spent Sunday at Salem.

—Mrs. Nancy Shotwell and daughter returned to their home in Cadiz Saturday after a week's visit at Clarkson.

—James Ryan, assistant ticket agent at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh station, spent Sunday with his parents at Ravenna.

—Mrs. N. A. Snook left Saturday for Steubenville, where she will visit for a few days and then return to her home in Salem.

—Mrs. William Cable returned to her home in Washington, D. C., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson, Cook street.

—Miss Nellie Baillie returned to her home in Pittsburgh Saturday after a week's visit with Misses Nina and Anne Lee, Fifth street.

—Miss Bessie, daughter of George Huston, Fifth street, left this morning for Worcester for the purpose of taking instruction in art and music.

GOOD SERMONS

Were Delivered at the First Presbyterian Church by Dr. Taylor.

Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, of Columbus, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday and delivered two very good sermons.

At the evening service one of the glass globes fell from the middle chandelier, but luckily did not hit any person.

Dr. Taylor caused a smile by remarking: "I guess I will not preach with so much vim."

Buy your boy a nice, nobby fall suit at

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE PICNIC.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD AT ROCK SPRINGS.

Hancock County People Thoroughly Enjoyed Themselves Last Saturday.

The annual Hancock county picnic held at Rock Springs Saturday was attended by an immense crowd.

In the morning the Collier base ball club defeated Chester by a score of 17 to 3.

The afternoon game between the Eclipse and New Cumberland resulted in a victory for the latter club by a score of 11 to 10. During the game J. Heckathorne put the ball over the right field fence for a home run.

Miss Allie Laughlin sang a very beautiful solo which was heartily enjoyed.

During the day the picnickers consumed 75 gallons of ice cream.

A Family Fight.

A scene of domestic infelicity was enacted at a Southside home Saturday night. An East Liverpool young man went over the river in a skiff and went to the home of his sister and wanted to bring her back with him. Just as they were about to depart her better half arrived and intercepted their progress with such persuasive means as rocks, and they had a general free-for-all fight. Before they finished it was hard to distinguish the principal actors from the rest of the crowd.

The racket caused by their loving words brought spectators from all over the lower part of Chester to see who was being murdered, but no one seems to have any adequate idea of what the row was about.

The Saddle Turned.

Joe Newell went to get on his horse the other day and the saddle turned, throwing him to the ground, with his foot still in the stirrup. The horse became frightened and began to run, dragging Mr. Newell several yards. He has some painful bruises, but is not seriously hurt.

Annual Meeting.

O. O. Allison leaves today for Parkersburg, W. Va., where he will attend the annual meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M. Mr. Allison holds a state office in the organization. He will be accompanied by S. M. Newell.

Dr. Meechem Will Preach.

Rev. Dr. Meechem will preach at the M. E. church, Chester, on Wednesday evening of this week, and will consult with the official brethren of the congregation as to fixing the date for the dedication of the edifice.

Chester Schools Opened.

The Chester schools opened today with a corps of three instructors. The enrollment is as follows: Miss Baxter's room, 29; Miss Hobbs' 36, and Miss Malada, 13.

Threatened With Fever.

Disaster is still dogging the footsteps of Jacob Groni. He is at present ill with fever and is threatened with a run of typhoid.

He is Moving.

Jim Gibson, of Turtle Creek, has rented a house of T. R. Cunningham and will move his family to Chester in a week or two.

Sold His Share.

Walter Morrow has sold his share in the Chester meat market to Mr. Carruthers.

It is Serious.

George Dornan, who cut his eyeball

with a penknife, has entirely lost the sight of his eye.

Personals.

Tom Patterson, of Fairview, is a Chester visitor today.

James Metz, of Gavers, Ohio, is in Chester on business.

Elmer Dornan spent Sunday at his home in New Cumberland.

George Morrow, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of his brother, Walter Morrow, of Chester.

G. A. Arner is going this afternoon to Pittsburgh, and from there he will go to Wheeling to take in the State fair.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neville were Wheeling visitors Sunday.

J. E. Nickle, of Fairview, is in Chester today.

Dick Johnson will spend fair week in Wheeling.

Miss Flora Grimes, of New Cumberland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McGlumphrey.

Buy your next suit of a firm which makes a fair, living profit. One which makes their own goods, and are able to save you the middleman's profit.

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

EAST END.

CHANGES

Are Being Made at the Car Barn And the Power House.

A number of changes are being made at the car barns and power house. The summer car barn has been raised on jack screws preparatory to moving it back against the railroad track. The tracks are all torn up and the switches will be changed so that all the tracks in the interior can be surveyed from the office. The addition to the power house is completed.

Going to Scio.

Squire Carman has returned from a visit in Bethany, Pa. He was joined at Paris by his daughter, Miss Maude Carman, who will spend a few days in East End and then go to Scio to teach English literature in Scio college.

Into the Union.

The Southside street car men were initiated into the union at the East End lodge rooms Saturday night, after which they had supper at the Todd House. East Enders seem to think they must have had a nice time.

Juniors Will Graduate.

The Junior League of the Second M. E. church will have a concert on the evening of the 23d, and on that occasion a number of the juniors will graduate into the Epworth League.

Will Meet Tonight.

The executive committee of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Second Presbyterian church will have a meeting tonight.

A Meeting Thursday.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Personals.

W. E. Evans is spending a week at his home in Bulger.

Frank Orr, of Cleveland, is the guest of his brother, N. J. Orr, of Pennsylvania avenue.

Gus Branburg has returned from a trip to Cambridge Springs.

How do you take the idea of paying \$18 or \$20 for a suit, and then go home and find that your neighbor got the same suit for \$10 or \$11. Try

THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED—Twenty-five girls wanted immediately at Mountford & Sons.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Strongest State Paper Issued
Since the Civil War.

GREAT ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN.

Second Battle on Same Lines Fought
And Won Four Years Ago.

PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

For Labor a SHORT DAY Is Better
Than a SHORT DOLLAR.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Party Doesn't Have to
Assert Its Devotion to the Declara-
tion of Independence—Opponents
Should Practice as Well as Preach
The Doctrines of Abraham Lincoln.
Let the Verdict Be For Duty Against
Desertion—Chinese Situation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President
McKinley's formal letter of acceptance
has been given to the public. It is
regarded here as the strongest and
most important state paper which has
been written since the civil war era.

In many respects it is more like a
formal message to the people of the
United States than a routine reply to a
nomination. The president will take
no step backward. He stands at the
head of the nation, the representative



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

of the policy of progress and of ex-
pansion. He states to his fellow-citi-
zens the facts of his four years of ad-
ministration, so far as they are mat-
ters of controversy today, and frankly
challenges his political opponents to
point out wherein his course has been
unpatriotic and un-American.

No more powerful political docu-
ment could be written than this letter
of acceptance. It goes at once to the
pith of the matter. President McKin-
ley does not waste time in discussing
abstract theories, nor in gabbling over
shop-worn dogmas. He deals with
facts, not with possibilities. He wastes
no time nor argument in discussing
what might be, but he states what has
been. He does not indulge in rain-
bow fancies.

The feeling here in the national
capital is that, in this letter, the pres-
ident has appealed to the reason and
common sense of the American voters,
and not to their passions, their prej-
udices nor their ignorance. There is no
Republican in the nation but will find
in this letter the reasons why he
should support the party, the candi-
dates and the platform at the polls
next November.

There is no doubt but this letter will
exercise a powerful influence upon the
pending campaign in the nation. Mr.
Bryan's sophistries are swept to one
side and the cold, hard logic of facts
can not be disputed.

The full text of the letter is here-
with given:

The Second Battle.
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1900.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Noti-
fication Committee.

My Dear Sir—The nomination of the Re-
publican convention of June 19, 1900, for
the office of president of the United States,
which as the official representative
of the convention you have conveyed
to me is accepted. I have care-
fully examined the platform adopted,
and give to it my hearty approval. Upon
the great issue of the last national election
it is clear. It upholds the gold standard
and endorses the legislation of the present
congress by which that standard has been
effectively strengthened. The stability of
our national currency is therefore secure
so long as those who adhere to this plat-
form are kept in control of the government.
In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends
of the gold standard and of sound currency
were triumphant, and the country is enjoy-
ing the fruits of that victory. Our antag-
onists, however, are not satisfied. They
compel us to a second battle upon the same
lines on which the first was fought and
won. While regretting the reopening of
this question, which can only disturb the
present satisfactory financial condition of
the government, and visit uncertainty upon
our great business enterprises, we accept
the issue and again invite the sound money
forces to join in winning another and, we
hope, a permanent triumph for an honest
financial system which will continue inviol-
able the public faith.

Silver Parties United.
As in 1896, the three silver parties are
united under the same leader, who, imme-
diately after the election of that year, in
an address to the bimetalists, said:

"The friends of bimetalism have not been
vanquished; they have simply been over-
come. They believe that the gold stand-
ard is a conspiracy of the money-changer
against the welfare of the human race—
and they will continue the warfare
against it."

The policy thus proclaimed has been ac-
cepted and confirmed by these parties. The
Silver Democratic platform of 1900 contin-
ues the warfare against the so-called gold
conspiracy when it expressly says: "We re-
iterate the demand of that (the Chicago)
platform of 1896 for an American financial
system made by the American people for
themselves, which shall restore and main-
tain a bimetallic price level, and as part
of such system the immediate restoration
of the free and unlimited coinage of silver
and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be
noted that the demand is for the imme-
diate restoration of the free coinage of silver
at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount,
this is immediate. It will admit of no de-
lay, and will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the other associated parties
we find in the Populist national platform,
adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900,
the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party never
to cease the agitation until this financial
conspiracy is blotted from the statute
book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the
bonds all paid and all corporation money
forever retired. We reaffirm the demand
for the reopening of the mints of the
United States for the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate in-
crease in the volume of silver coins, and
certificates thus created to be substituted,
dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued
by private corporations under special priv-
ilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900,
and prior national banking laws."

The platform of the Silver party, adopted
at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the
following announcement:

"We declare it to be our intention to
lend our efforts to the repeal of this cur-
rency law, which not only repudiates the
ancient and time-honored principles of the
American people before the constitution
was adopted, but is violative of the prin-
ciples of the constitution itself; and we
shall not cease our efforts until there has
been established in its place a monetary
system based upon the free and unlimited
coinage of silver and gold into money at
the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the
independent action of the United States,
under which system all paper money shall
be issued by the government, and all such
money coined or issued shall be a full legal
tender in payment of all debts, public and
private, without exception."

In all three platforms these parties an-
nounce that their efforts shall be unceas-
ing until the gold act shall be blotted from
the statute books and the free and unlim-
ited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take
its place.

The 16-to-1 Heresy.
The relative importance of the issues I
do not stop to discuss. All of them are
important. Whichever party is successful
will be bound in conscience to carry into
administration and legislation its several
declarations and doctrines. One declara-
tion will be as obligatory as another, but
all are not immediate. It is not possible
that these parties would treat the doctrine
of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of
which is demanded by their several plat-
forms, as void and inoperative in the event
that they should be clothed with power.
Otherwise their profession of faith is in-
sincere. It is therefore the imperative busi-
ness of those opposed to this financial
heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties,
whose union is only assured by adher-
ence to the silver issue. Will the American
people, through indifference or fancied se-
curity, hazard the overthrow of the wise
financial legislation of the past year and
revive the danger of the silver standard
with all of the inevitable evils of shattered
confidence and general disaster which justly
alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Chicago Platform Revived.
The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirm-
ed in its entirety by the Kansas City con-
vention. Nothing has been omitted or re-
called; so that all the perils then threat-
ened are presented anew with the added
force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four
years ago the people refused to place the
seal of their approval upon these danger-
ous and revolutionary policies, and this

year they will not fail to record again their
earnest dissent.

Protective Tariff and Reciprocity.
The Republican party remains faithful
to its principle of a tariff which supplies
sufficient revenues for the government and
adequate protection to our enterprises and
producers; and of reciprocity, which opens
foreign markets to the fruits of American
labor, and furnishes new channels through
which to market the surplus of American
farms. The time-honored principles of pro-
tection and reciprocity were the first
pledges of Republican victory to be written
into public law.

Congressional Enactments.
The present congress has given to Alaska
a territorial government, for which it had
waited more than a quarter of a century;
has established a representative govern-
ment in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the
most liberal treatment of the pensioners
and their widows; has revived the free
homestead policy. In its great financial law
it provided for establishment of banks of
issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the ben-
efit of villages and rural communities, and
bringing the opportunity for profitable busi-
ness in banking within the reach of mod-
erate capital. Many are already availing
themselves of this privilege.

Payments on Public Debt.
During the past year more than \$19,000,-
000 of United States bonds have been paid
from the surplus revenues of the treasury,
and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents
matured, called by the government, are in
process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds
issued by the government in aid of the
roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have
been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The treas-
ury balance is in satisfactory condition,
showing Sept. 1, \$135,419,000, in addition
to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the
treasury. The government's relations with
the Pacific railroads have been substantially
closed, \$124,421,000 being received from
these roads, the greater part in cash and
the remainder with ample securities for
payments deferred.

Increased Volume of Currency.
Instead of diminishing, as was predicted
four years ago, the volume of our cur-
rency is greater per capita than it has ever
been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had in-
creased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85
on Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July
1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900,
it was \$2,062,425,490, and \$2,096,683,042 on
Sept. 1, 1900.

Universal Prosperity.
Our industrial and agricultural conditions
are more promising than they have been
for many years; probably more so than
they have ever been. Prosperity abounds
everywhere throughout the republic. I re-
joice that the southern, as well as the
northern, states are enjoying a full share
of these improved national conditions, and
that all are contributing so largely to our
remarkable industrial development. The
money lender receives lower rewards for
his capital than if it were invested in ac-
tive business. The rates of interest are
lower than they have ever been in this
country, while those things which are pro-
duced on the farm and in the workshop,
and the labor producing them, have ad-
vanced in value.

Growth of Foreign Trade.
Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory
and increasing growth. The amount of our
exports for the year 1900 over those of
the exceptionally prosperous year 1899 was
about \$500,000 for every day of the year,
and these sums have gone into the homes
and enterprises of the people. There has
been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the
exports of agricultural products; \$92,692,220
in manufactures, and in the products of the
mines of over \$10,000,000. Our trade bal-
ances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the
people of the country. In 1898 we sold
abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than
we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and
in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the
three years a total balance in our favor
of \$1,689,779,190—nearly five times the bal-
ance of trade in our favor for the whole
period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30,
1897, inclusive.

Additions to Gold Stock.
Four hundred and thirty-six million dol-
lars of gold have been added to the gold
stock of the United States since July 1,
1896. The law of March 14, 1900, author-
ized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of
that part of the public debt represented
by the 3 per cents due in 1908, and the
4 per cents due in 1907, and the 5
per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,-
000. More than one-third of the sum of
these bonds was refunded in the first three
months after the passage of the act, and
on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more
than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,578,050,
resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520.
The ordinary receipts of the government
for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in
excess of its expenditures.

Revenues and Expenditures.
While our receipts, both from customs
and internal revenue, have been greatly
increased our expenditures have been de-
creasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900,
were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899.
While on the war account there is a de-
crease of more than \$95,000,000. There
were required \$8,000,000 less to support
the navy this year than last, and the ex-
penditures on account of Indians were
nearly \$2,750,000 less than in 1899. The
only two items of increase in the public
expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions
and interest on the public debt. For 1899
we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and
for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on
this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The
net increase of interest on the public debt
of 1900 over 1899, required by the war loan,
was \$263,408,25. While congress authorized
the government to make a war loan of
\$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war
with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were
issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which
were promptly and patriotically taken by
our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to re-
duce our revenues or increase our expendi-
tures, the congress at its next session
should reduce taxation very materially.

Improved Financial Conditions.
Five years ago we were selling govern-
ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent
interest. Now we are redeeming them with
a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest.
We are selling our surplus products and
lending our surplus money to Europe. One
result of our selling to other nations so
much more than we have bought from them
during the past three years is a radical
improvement of our financial relations. The
great amounts of capital which have been
borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material
development have remained a constant
drain upon our resources for interest and
dividends and made our money markets
liable to constant disturbances by calls for
payment or heavy sales of our securities
whenever moneyed stringency or panic oc-
curred abroad. We have now been pay-
ing these debts and bringing home many
of our securities and establishing counter-
vailing credits abroad by our loans and
placing ourselves upon a sure foundation
of financial independence.

Boer War—Good Offices Offered.
In the unfortunate contest between Great
Britain and the Boer states of South Africa
the United States has maintained an atti-
tude of neutrality in accordance with its
well known traditional policy. It did not
hesitate, however, when requested by the
governments of the South African republics,
to exercise its good offices for a cessa-
tion of hostilities. It is to be observed that
while the South African republics made a
like request of other powers, the United
States is the only one which complied. The
British government declined to accept the
intervention of any power.

The Merchant Marine.
Ninety-one per cent of our exports and
imports are now carried by foreign ships.
For ocean transportation we pay annually
to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000.
We ought to own the ships for our carry-
ing trade with the world, and we ought to
build them in American shipyards and man
them with American sailors. Our own citi-
zens should receive the transportation
charges now paid to foreigners. I have
called the attention of congress to this sub-
ject in my several annual messages. In
that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said:
"Most desirable from every standpoint of
national interest and patriotism is the ef-
fort to extend our foreign commerce. To
this end our merchant marine should be
improved and enlarged. We should do our
full share of the carrying trade of the
world. We do not do it now. We
should be the laggard no longer."

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said:
"Our national development will be one-
sided and unsatisfactory so long as the
remarkable growth of our inland industries
remains unaccompanied by progress on the
seas. There is no lack of constitutional
authority for legislation which shall give
to the country maritime strength commens-
urate with its industrial achievements and
with its rank among the nations of the
earth."

"The past year has recorded exceptional
activity in our shipyards, and the prom-
ises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding
are abundant. Advanced legislation for the
protection of our seamen has been enacted.
Our coast trade under regulations wisely
framed at the beginning of the government
and since, shows results for the past fiscal
year unequalled in our records or those of
any other power. We shall fail to realize
our opportunities, however, if we com-
placently regard only matters at home and
blind ourselves to the necessities of secur-
ing our share in the valuable carrying
trade of the world."

I now reiterate these views.

Inter-Oceanic Canal.
A subject of immediate importance to our
country is the completion of a great water-
way of commerce between the Atlantic and
Pacific. The construction of a maritime
canal is now more than ever indispensable
to that intimate and ready communication
between our eastern and western seaports
demanded by the annexation of the Ha-
waiian islands and the expansion of our
influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively
than ever calls for its completion and con-
trol by this government, and it is believed
that the next session of congress, after
receiving the full report of the commission
appointed under the act approved March 3,
1899, will make provisions for the sure ac-
complishment of this great work.

Remedies For Trusts.
Combinations of capital which control the
market in commodities necessary to the
general use of the people, by suppressing
natural and ordinary competition, thus en-
hancing prices to the general consumer, are
obnoxious to the common law and the pub-
lic welfare. They are dangerous conspira-
cies against the public good, and should be
made the subject of prohibitory or penal
legislation. Publicity will be a helpful in-
fluence to check this evil. Uniformity of
legislation in the several states should be
secured. Discrimination between what is
injurious and what is useful and necessary
in business operations is essential to the
wise and effective treatment of this sub-
ject. Honest co-operation of capital is nec-
essary to meet new business conditions and
extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade,
but conspiracies and combinations intended
to restrict business, create monopolies and
control prices should be effectively re-
strained.

Duty to American Labor.
The best service which can be rendered
to labor is to afford it an opportunity for
steady and remunerative employment, and
give it every encouragement for advance-
ment. The policy that subserves this end
is the true American policy. The past
three years have been more satisfactory
to American workmen than many pre-
ceding years. Any change of the present
industrial or financial policy of the govern-
ment would be disastrous to their highest

interests. With prosperity at home and an
increasing foreign market for American
products, employment should continue to
wait upon labor, and with the present gold
standard the workman is secured against
payments for his labor in a depreciated
currency. For labor, a short day is bet-
ter than a short dollar; one will lighten
the burdens; the other lessens the rewards
of toil. The one will promote contentment
and independence; the other penury and
want. The wages of labor should be ade-
quate to keep the home in comfort, edu-
cate the children and, with thrift and econ-
omy, lay something by for the days of in-
firmity and old age.

Civil Service Reform.
Practical civil service reform has always
had the support and encouragement of the
Republican party. The future of the merit
system is safe in its hands.

During the present administration as oc-
casions have arisen for modification or
amendment in the existing civil service law
and rules they have been made. Important
amendments were promulgated by execu-
tive order under date of May 29, 1899,
having for their principal purpose the ex-
ception from competitive examination of
certain places involving fiduciary responsi-
bilities or duties of a strictly confidential,
scientific or executive character, which it
was thought might better be filled either
by noncompetitive examination or by other
tests of fitness in the discretion of the ap-
pointing officer. It is gratifying that the
experience of more than a year has vindic-
ated these changes in the marked improve-
ment of the public service.

The merit system, as far as practicable,
is made the basis for appointments to office
in our new territory.

Pensions and Preferment For Soldiers.

The American people are profoundly
grateful to the soldiers, sailors and mar-
ines, who have in every time of conflict
fought their country's battles and de-
fended its honor. The survivors and the
widows and orphans of those who have
fallen are justly entitled to receive the
generous and considerate care of the na-
tion. Few are now left of those who
fought in the Mexican war, and while many
of the veterans of the civil war are still
spared to us, their numbers are rapidly di-
minishing and age and infirmity are in-
creasing their dependence. These, with
the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be
neglected by their grateful countrymen.
The pension laws have been liberal. They
should be justly administered and will be.
Preferment should be given to the soldiers,
sailors and marines, their widows and or-
phans, with respect to employment in the
public service.

Fulfillment of Pledges to Cuba.

"We have been in possession of Cuba since
the first of January, 1899. We have restored
order and established domestic tranquillity.
We have fed the starving, clothed the
naked, and ministered to the sick. We
have improved the sanitary condition of
the island. We have stimulated industry
introduced public education, and taken
full and comprehensive enumeration of the
inhabitants. The qualification of electors
has been settled, and under it officers have
been chosen for all the municipalities of
Cuba. These local governments are now in
operation, administered by the people. Our
military establishment has been reduced
from \$43,000 to less than \$6,000. An elec-
tion has been ordered to be held on the
15th of September under a fair election
law already tried in the municipal elections
to choose members of a constitutional con-
vention, and the convention by the same
order is to assemble on the first Monday
of November to frame a constitution upon
which an independent government for the
island will rest. All this is a long step
in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees
to the people of Cuba."

Government of Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title
as the Philippines. The treaty of peace
which ceded us the one conveyed to us the
other. Congress has given to this island
a government in which the inhabitants par-
ticipate, elect their own legislature, enact
their own local laws, provide their own
system of taxation, and in these respects
have the same power and privileges en-
joyed by other territories belonging to the
United States, and a much larger measure
of self-government than was given to the
inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.
A district court of the United States for
Porto Rico has been established and local
courts have been inaugurated, all of which
are in operation. The generous treatment
of the Porto Ricans accords with the most
liberal thought of our own country and
encourages the best aspirations of the
people of the island. While they do not have
instant free commercial intercourse with
the United States, congress complied with
my recommendation by removing, on the
first day of May last, 85 per cent of the
duties, and providing for the removal of
the remaining 15 per cent on the first of
March, 1902, or earlier, if the legislature
of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues
for the expenses of conducting the govern-
ment. During this intermediate period
Porto Rican products coming into the United
States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the
rates under the Dingley act, and our goods
going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The
duties thus paid and collected both in Porto
Rico and the United States are paid to the
government of Porto Rico, and no part
thereof is taken by the national govern-
ment. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898,
to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of
\$2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in
the United States upon Porto Rican prod-
ucts, under the laws existing prior to the
above mentioned acts of congress, have
gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to re-
lieve the destitute and for schools and
other public purposes. In addition to this
we have expended for relief, education and
improvement of roads the sum of \$1,514,-
084.95. The United States military force
in the island has been reduced from 12,000
to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute
for the most part the local constabulary.
Under the new law and the inauguration

of even government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions, she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Cloud on the Title—No Blemish on the Purpose.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force, which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, United States army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

Instructions to Peace Commission.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon. William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the peace commission before its departure for Paris I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured."

"It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. . . .

"Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs. . . .

"Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we can not disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we can not be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities, which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization." On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent: "It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . . Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another sovereignty to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain. . . . Consequently grave as are the difficulties and unforeseen as are the complications which are before us, the president can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The president has given to the views of the commissioners"

the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the president since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The president is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence, rather than from any real or technical obligation."

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the commission: "From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we can not escape. . . . The president can not believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Promise to Filipinos. The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines: ". . . The military commander of the United States forces is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights."

Instructions to Philippine Commission. In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission, consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy; Hon. Charles Denby of Indiana; Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan; and Major General Elwell S. Otis, United States army. Their instructions contained the following: "In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to those ends."

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States, now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants, and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report . . . the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful."

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information, or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. . . .

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection, and richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation."

Peace Treaty Ratified. On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States, and the congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

Plan of Government Proposed. As early as April, 1899, the Philippine

commission, or which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with the leading Tagalos, representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"Schurman, Manila: "May 5, 1899. "Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor-general, appointed by the president; cabinet, appointed by the governor-general; a general advisory council, elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor-general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the president. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order."

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalo representatives favorable to the plan of the commission it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Report of Philippine Commission.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. "It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported among other things: "Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . .

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and United Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. . . .

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We can not from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to congress.

Civil Commission Appointed—Its Duties. In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke L. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Hon. Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following: "You (the secretary of war) will instruct the commission . . . to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and civility. . . . Whenever the commission

is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you (the secretary of war), with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. . . .

"Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the secretary of war) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands, contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. . . .

Until congress shall take action I direct that—

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. . . .

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education, which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. . . . Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. . . .

"Upon all officers and employees of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

"The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity, to all the people of the Philippine islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Proclamation of Amnesty.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following: "Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900. "By direction of the president of the United States, the undersigned, general amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for

the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. . . .

"In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Report of Civil Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility; and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat are divided into small guerilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. . . . All northern Luzon except two provinces is substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. . . . Tagalos alone active in leading guerilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Philippine islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. . . . Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions. . . . Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. . . . Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalo politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement; drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. . . . Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. . . . In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor. . . . With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient."

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in average American state, will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenues sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and constabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former, where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. . . . Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. . . . Railroad construction will give employment to many and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English, Spanish is

**You Remember the
Good Soda Water
You Drank at
BULGER'S PHARMACY
LAST SEASON!**

Well, we have opened our fountain for the season and can promise you, on our reputation, to furnish you the best Soda Water in the city. We do not ask you to patronage our soda if we do not satisfy you that the above is correct.

Respectfully,
ALVIN H. BULGER.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Claims committee of council will meet this evening.

The little child of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Jackman is seriously ill.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, Calcutta road, a son.

F. L. and E. L. Dearth, of Pittsburg, spent yesterday in the city.

The household effects of Fred Turnbull were today shipped to Cleveland.

Winnie Mercer up to the present time has pitched 17 games in the league, winning seven and losing ten.

Joseph Bomgardner, of Cleveland, is in the city today. Mr. Bomgardner is exhibiting a casket lowering device, which he invented.

A marriage license has been issued to William W. Ormes, aged 21, of Warren, and Miss Pearl Brown, aged 17, of this city. The parties are colored.

John M. Manor left today for a business trip to Wilmington, Del., in the interest of the Golding & Sons company.

Charles E. Macrum is home after a western trip in the interests of the National Glass company. He will remain here a few days before leaving on another trip.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock died Saturday afternoon. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment being made at Spring Grove cemetery.

George Hale has returned from attending the bicycle races at Pittsburg. While there he succeeded in securing 20 entries for the bicycle races to be held in this city on Monday, September 17.

The ball game Saturday between the East End and Hilltop clubs for the championship of East End resulted in a victory for the former team by a score of 12 to 11. Only seven innings were played.

Judgment was rendered in the court of Justice Rose Saturday evening in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Annie Hollems against Becky Jones. The amount sued for was \$4 and was claimed due for labor performed.

The three traveling musicians who arrived in the city Saturday are considerably above the ordinary and it is well worth the time and money of any person to hear them. Their rendition of the "Holy City" could not be excelled.

On Sunday, September 9, Rev. Raymond Huston preached his farewell sermons at the Northside and West End chapels. General regret was expressed at his leaving. He and his wife have endeared themselves to their congregations in their short stay here. They left this morning for Lisbon, where they will stay a week or two before he leaves to resume his studies at McCormick seminary.

Mrs. W. B. Fowler is confined to her home on Seventh street by illness.

Physical Director V. V. Roseborough will leave next Saturday for Springfield, Mass., where he will enter the Y. M. C. A. training school at that place.

J. P. Harrington, who has been spending his vacation at Block Island, R. I., has returned to the city. While away he gave several performances in sleight of hand.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

From Page 7.

spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English; creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

This shows to my countrymen what has been and what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement, nor for pride of might; not for trade or commerce; nor for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population, who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority, whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

No Alliance With Aguinaldo.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously, and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information, who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents, and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898: "Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents, or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says: "When the city of Manila was taken Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacanán for himself, and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation, and until the surrender of Manila, state that there was no alliance with the insurgents, and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, General Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. General Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government was going to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

Some Pointed Questions.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was open to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment? And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dis-

honor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Assault of Tagalo Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give independence of the Tagalo insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of congress. They assumed the offensive; they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrase-making of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention.

President's Philippine Policy.

We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counselled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities.

If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the senate but for their assistance. The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties.

Effect of Democratic Success.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago; the complete independence of the Tagalo people recognize, and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalo leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil government, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes, a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

Shall We Surrender to Guerrillas?

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of 80 or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines, and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

Our Responsibility.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic, to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings. In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less, but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither congress nor the executive can establish a stable government in these islands, except under our right of sovereignty, our authority, and our flag. And this we are doing.

Impotency of a Protectorate.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the sovereign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, if we can not establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving provocation for conflicts and possibly costly wars. Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

No Defect in the Title.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its ratification. The senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What then is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines with the sovereignty and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

There are those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain, who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequence, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations and when they make treaties must keep them.

The Rock of Freedom.

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was builded and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war, and for which 1,000,000 lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they are the worst form of

imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Republican Party's Devotion to the Declaration of Independence.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the constitution the amendment guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counselled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Practice the Doctrines of Lincoln.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or the rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

Duty Versus Desertion.

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As to China.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Peking, and while at time the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines, and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

A Reunited People.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the north and south in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth."

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The paralyzing effect of Democratic control is shown in the census returns. Charleston, South Carolina, shows an increase of but one and one-half per cent. in population for the past ten years. Every Republican city in the country shows an increase of from 25 to 57 per cent.

The "paramounting" of imperialism is proved to be folly by the Vermont election. The number of voters who were changed by it in that state is so small as to be a negligible quantity.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is supporting Bryan this year because he could not control all the federal appointments in his state. That is all there is to the matter.

—Mrs. Lizzie Jones and Mrs. Anna Fisher, sisters of Mrs. Harry Aufderheide, accompanied by Miss Alberta Jones, daughter of the former lady, are visiting the family of Officer Aufderheide. They are just now devoting their attention to the new policeman, Master Herman, who arrived the other day.

The swell things in neckwear this season are dark, rich colorings. See THE SURPRISE CLOTHING HOUSE.

—Misses Cora Tolbert and Mary Ruker left this morning for Wheeling.

The News Review for all the news.